The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2567. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CONGRESS.

CONTINUED AGITATION IN THE HOUSE.

A Southern View of the Republican Party.

The South Americans Decline a Union with the Democrats.

The Illinois Members Repentant.

NO VOTE FOR SPEAKER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 11.

There will be no vote taken to-morrow in the House except, perhaps, a single ballot for Speaker' which will result about as the last did.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) will not be able to get a vote upon his motion for the plurality rule for several days.

The South Americans held a caucus last night and determined to adhere to Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina. A Committee of three Democrats waited on the caucus and proposed a coalition on the following terms: If Mr. BOCOCK's vote was increased to ninety-three the South Americans should cast their votes for him, or if they could give Mr. GILMER twenty-eight votes the Democrats would unite on him and elect him. The overture was rejected in terms more emphatic than complimentary.

The Republicans have determined to make no more speeches, but to press a vote steadily. They are sanguine of the election of Mr. SHERMAN.

The Administration, and especially the Postmaster-General, is anxious for an election. The President says he has no doubt of the success of the Republicans. Secretary COBB seems indifferent.

It is now authoritatively ascertained that it is the intention of the President to send his message to Congress on Tuesday. The Committees of the Senate will be announced on Tuesday, and immediately afterwards the several treaties awaiting ratification will be communicated to that body. The Committees will stand as they did at the last session, excepting a few changes which will be made to accommodate the new Senators. Senator HEMPHILL, of Texas, goes on the Post-office Committee; and Senator BRAGG, of North Carolina, takes the place of Senator WARD, of Texas, on the Committee of Claims.

Judge HORNBLOWER, of New-Jersey, writes to his Republican friends here to stand firm. He says that the Democracy is losing ground there by the delay of organization.

The mail contractors propose having an indignation meeting.

The report that England and France will simultaneously disarm is ridiculed in high quarters here.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 11.

According to the opinions of prominent Congressmen, it is not probable that the election of Speaker will be effected to-morrow. Indeed, no idea can be formed as to how long the debate in the House will be extended. Calculations continue to be made by members outside of the Republican ranks as to the best means of uniting the Democrats, Southern Opposition, and such Anti-Lecompton Democrats as have not voted for Mr. BOCOCK; but up to this evening they have not come to a satisfactory arrangement of the figures.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 10.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (A. L. Dem.,) moved an amendment to the journal, as therein no mention was made of his resolution for the adoption of the purality vote.

The Clerk said it was merely read for information.

Mr. HICKMAN insisted he had a right to offer the resolution, which took precedence of all other questions, and asked for a decision of the question.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) and Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, (Rep.,) contended that Mr. HICKMAN had the right to introduce the resolution.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) argued on the opposite side.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that even if he should yield the floor, to which he was entitled, the resolution could not be entertained now, as other questions were pending.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (dem.,) took occasion to say that the plurality resolution was designed to enable men to vote indirectly for a Black Republican, when they would not come up like men and vote directly for such a nominee.

Mr. HICKMAN said the remark did not apply to him He should vote for a Republican in preference to any gentleman who sustains this Administration. [Applause on the Republican side. There were some hisses.]

Mr. REGAN said nobody doubted that the gentleman would vote for a Republican as against a Democrat He repeated that the object of this unlawful attempt to act upon that resolution was to shield gentlemen from the responsibility of doing indirectly what they would not do directly.

Mr. HICKMAN—I have never conceded anywhere what my ultimate action would be. I prefer the election of a sound Democrat—by that I mean a Democrat opposed to this Administration—an Anti-Lecompton Democrat. I have endeavored for a week to elect such a man, but I am beginning to fear that I shall be unable to consummate that work. I believe that either a friend of the Administration or a Republican is ultimately to be elected Speaker. I am frank to say that in that event I have decided for the choice of the latter. I have offered this resolution for the purpose of reaching organization. If the Administration Party succeed, I trust I shall submit in a becoming spirit. I am perfectly willing that every man in the country should know my views. Let the motion to amend the journal be put to the House to decide.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said that motion was unnecessary, in his view of the subject. If the gentleman means to vote for the Republican nominee, he and those thinking with him can do so, and thus end the question. No man who has witnessed that gentleman's course for the last two years, could doubt that he would at last land in the Republican ranks. He says he wants a sound Democrat elected, and yet will vote with the Republicans. Who does he fool by such doctrine as that? The Democratic party are here to perform a high and holy duty to the country. I want him to be understood as a Black Republican who only takes the name of Democrat for the purpose of hoodwinking and misleading. Let me ask him would he vote for Mr. BOCOCK to-day if he would rise and say he was opposed to the administration?

Mr. HICKMAN—I will state, frankly and unequivocally, that I would not, and give my reasons, which are entirely sufficient for myself. I would not do it, because I know that Mr. BOCOCK sustained the Administration in everything it has done, and I am not a believer in eleventh-hour repentance. [Laughter.] As to the charge of my being a Black Republican, that is a question for me to decide, and not for the gentleman from Virginia. I shall continue to regard myself as a Democrat until I find that the Democratic Party in the region of the country where I belong have the moral and physical force to exclude me from it. I think I have always done so. I repudiate and condemn the sentiments entertained by the Administration and its followers. If they are Democrats, I am no Democrat. The question he has undertaken to decide is one that cannot be decided by him, or by the whole Virginia delegation. It is a question that will be decided by the country, as to who embodies Democratic sentiment, whether JAMES BUCHANAN or those who hold to the sentiments of the Cincinnati Platform in its integrity and entirety.

Mr. SMITH, in reply, remarked that the injunction, "Man know thyself," was one of the most difficult to learn. The gentleman was not the man to judge himself, but he (SMITH) and others were to classify him. He, therefore, classed the gentleman with the blackest of Black Republicans. Not only on this, but on past occasions, there are gentlemen honestly opposed to the Kansas policy, who are acting with Democrats, and not coöperating with the Republicans. Since that question has passed to the future, and is no longer a living issue, why should Democrats differ on great principles?

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, (A. L. Democrat), inquired whether the support of the Democratic organization was a test of Democracy?

Mr. SMITH replied it was, as a general rule. An organization is to carry out the principles of the party.

Mr. CLARK asked what excuse a man could have who was elected against an organization, without sympathy with any, where no principle was involved?

Mr. SMITH explained that a man might be elected against the organization, and yet be a good Democrat.

Mr. CLARK said he represented his constituents, who were opposed to the political organizations throughout the Union.

Mr. SMITH—Are you a Republican or a Democrat?

Mr. CLARK—I am opposed to all organizations.

Mr. SMITH—Then the gentleman is an Ishmaelite his hand is against all parties. He was not here against the Constitution and the Union, Mr. SMITH was sure.

Mr. CLARK—No. sir.

Mr. SMITH inquired which party maintains the principles of the Constitution—the Republican or the Democratic?

Mr. CLARK said he came into the last Congress a Democrat. He was a Democrat now, but not attached to the Democratic Party of this House or his District. He took his seat in the last Congress with those whom he supposed pledged to the Democratic platform—he meant the Northern exposition of it. He had not been here long before he found there was more than one sectional party. He heard the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. MILES) say the South was extremely sectional, and then he began to doubt whether he belonged any where, and the doubt was not yet removed. He was a national man with Northern sentiments, looking to the preservation of the Union, and looking for national men to coöperate with him. He cared less about party than for his country. [Applause.]

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) in response, remarked that on the occasion Mr. CLARK alluded to, he did not say the South was sectional in all its aims and purposes, but did say, and now repeated it, that he was a sectional man; that he was first devoted, heart and soul, to the interest of his constituents. He owed his chief and primary allegiance to South Carolina, which had a prominent claim on his love, affection and devotion, as she had on every one of her sons. Even if it were true that the South was now sectional, even if it were true that there was a sectional spirit there, would she not be justified? The gentleman from New-York said he first came into the House expecting to find but one sectional party, but that he very soon discovered another sectional party. Was that strange; Did not like beget like? Could you have a sectional party at the North without expecting to have one arrayed against it at the South? Were they at the South to be reproached for sectionalism thrust upon them? They would fight fire with fire, and meet force with force if necessary. By doing so they would not surrender any patriotic motive, or the love of country which should animate every citizen.

Mr. CLARK said Mr. MILES was the gentleman to whom he had referred. He (CLARK) never was and never would be a sectional man. He was the representative of the great City of New-York, a City which could not afford to send a sectional man to Congress. She could not consent that the chain of wealth which connects her with other States shall be broken. He had been called an Abolitionist. His attention had been called to the *Constitution* newspaper, of the 7th inst., which contains a report of the proceedings here, and which uses the following language: "He (CLARK) had not been an Abolitionist until he came to the City of Washington." No doubt this was either an error of the reporter or misprint. He had said he had never seen an Abolitionist until he came here. In saying this he did not refer to members of the Republican Party; they are not regarded as Abolitionists in that city. He did not regard the Republican Party as an Abolition party. There may be, for aught he knew, Abolitionists who entertain the same political opinions and vote with that organization, but it so happened he had no personal acquaintance with any such who reside in his district. He then defined what he meant by Abolitionists. They were those who would interfere by violence with the relation of master and slave. The recent affair at Harper's Ferry furnished a strong illustration of practical Abolitionism in the most hideous form. If there be in the Northern States men who advise and counsel, and incite such proceedings, they are Abolitionists, and lack the demoniac courage, the horrible recklessness, which characterized their leader. Those were not Abolitionists who would contribute money or otherwise make compensation to the master for the service of his slave, and in consideration of the surrender of his title. He knew there were thousands of them at the North. If to differ from the Administration as to its whole Territorial policy, if to dissent from the action of the majority of the Democratic organization in Congress as to the admission of Kansas into the Union, requires those who so differ and dissent to be classed as Abolitionists, then he claimed the right to bear the name and claim the honor. If he was an Abolitionist for these reasons, there were millions of them at the North.

Mr. SMITH (resuming) said he was well acquainted with Mr. CLARK, and did not believe there was any Abolition feeling in his heart, or a drop of Abolition blood in his veins. The principles of a party are those acted upon by a party, and its organizations are the means to perpetuate them. Differences exist in every party. They exist in the Democratic Party. Mr. BOCOCK was not put up because he was an Administration man, but because he had long been an honored Democrat. He (Mr. SMITH) denounced the inconsistency of his (Mr. CLARK's) conduct, in being elected as a Democrat, and refusing to act with the party.

Mr. CLARK inquired whether Mr. SMITH would deem it good ground for a dissolution of the Union if he should find the people of the North combined as a sectional party at the South?

Mr. SMITH—Whenever a combination of the majority is formed for the purpose of warring on the constitutional rights of any section of the Union, I am out of it. [Applause.]

Mr. CLARK—So am I, sir; but that is not my question. If a President of the United States should be elected by one section, either North or South, who was unsatisfactory to the other portion, would you regard that as a just cause for dissolving the Union in advance of any trampling on the rights of the South?

Mr. SMITH—No man can tell what a day may bring forth. It is unnecessary to declare what I will do in a contingency which may never arise. Having been elected as a Democrat, and the issues on which you differ with the party having passed away, will you redeem your agreement by declaring yourself a Democrat and acting with the party?

Mr. CLARK—My constituents would never sustain me if I should have political consort with those who, in the event of certain men being elected President, however obnoxious they might be, without waiting for some overt act or violation of constitutional right, would deem it sufficient ground for a dissolution of the Union. [Applause.] I now beg my friend to answer my question.

Mr. SMITH—The gentleman really tries very earnestly to get rid of the necessity of dealing with his present position. I ask the gentleman whether he means to act with the Democratic Party or Black Republican Pariy?

Mr. CLARK—I will answer that question.

Mr. SMITH—Say yes or no. Don't make a speech about it.

Mr. CLARK—I cannot exactly find out where the Democratic Party is. I have looked for it in the Cincinnati platform, and it is not there. [Applause.] I am willing to act with any party in this House which is determined to uphold the Constitution and its guarantees—to tramp'e on no right, North or South. I intend to exercise whatever of discretion, intellect or conscience I may have upon any measure which may come before the House. I care nothing about party, but intend to give my votes for that which I think is right. Party organizations I care nothing about. I found myself compelled during much of the last Congress to act with the Republican Party, because upon the question of Kansas and the question of the admission of new States, which is after all the most important political question before the people, I found they voted right, whether they talked right or not. Whenever a question arises where my honorable friend and myself can stand together in defence of every one of the constitutional rights of the South, assure him he will find me at his side.

Mr. SMITH—Then I understand the gentleman from New-York to say that he has found the constitutional party in the Black Republican Party, for he has got to find it either in that party or the Democratic Party. He tells us he acted with them during the last session upon certain leading issues, and from the character of his remarks now I clearly see he conceives he has found them to be the national, Union-loving party in this country.

Mr. CLARK (interrupting)—I did not say so.

Mr. SMITH—If you did not say so, do you mean to act so?

Mr. CLARK made no reply.

Mr. SMITH went on to say he had taken his present ground ever since 1854, when he saw from the developments in this hall there was an absolute necessity that the South should present itself as a unit, not as a means of preserving the Union, but as a means of preserving itself. He would not undertake to say if any particular man should be elected President he would immediately favor a dissolution of the Union. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." He maintained that the House had no right to let a minority organize it. It is well known that a certain number intend to go over to Mr. SHERMAN whenever it is necessary. Let them do it like men, and let their constituents settle the question.

Mr CURRY, of Alabama, (Dem.)—There is a time, Mr. Clerk, when a whole people, like an individual, hold their breath in suspense, anxiously awaiting the accomplishment of events. These periods of time, which come like night intervening between successive days, mark the destinies of a people. The excitement prevailing in the public mind, the manifestation of interest here and elsewhere, admonishes us that this may perhaps be such an occasion. Nor does this excitement and profound agitation of the public mind arise simply from the question of the organization of this House; nor does it arise from the question relating to the publication and circulation of incendiary pamphlets; nor does it exist but in a modified degree from the murderous incursion which was recently made into the Commonwealth of Virginia. These are but incidents to the great principles which are at stake. Now the real cause of the agitation of the public mind arises from the question which has arisen here—"that property in man is a crime; that the African is the equal of the white man; that he is a citizen of the United States, and that he is entitled to the privileges and immunities of other citizens." This is the great secret of the agitation of the public mind. There is the secret of the difficulty. It is this general classification to which I have alluded, and with regard to which there are modifications of opinions and sentiment. The representative of one extreme, and perhaps in the maximum, is WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON; the other, representing the minimum of that feeling, is perhaps the distinguished representative from Ohio, (Mr. CORWIN.) Now I will say, in the spirit of that charity which rejoices in the truth, that I do not propse to hold the Republican Party responsible for the excesses committed by men holding Anti-Slavery opinions. I do not intend to charge any of that party with complicity, for from the bottom of my heart I acquit them of all supposed or assumed complicity in the raid lately made into Virginia. I go further, and say that I accept the plea interposed and placed upon record, and that I am willing to allow the mantle of ignorance to cover the act of signing the recommendation of an incendiary pamphlet. I propose, if I can, to follow the example set by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, and as far as I am able, with my limited capacity, to rise to the height of this great argument and treat the grave and important subject as a philosopher, a statesman and a citizen of the country. But I make this averment, that the ideas and principles and politics of the Republican Party are necessarily hostile to the Constitution and to the rights and interests of the South The arguments adduced assume an antagonism between the sections and an "irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces," and the ideas put forth in your school-rooms to your pupils, through your public lectures, through your political addresses, through your legislative resolves, and through your Congressional speeches, pre-suppose and imply this antagonism; and he is the least criminal who stops short in his career and hesitates at the exercise of the necessary means for the accomplishment of his purposes. If Slavery be a crime against God and against humanity—if it be a curse to society—if it contains the fruitful seeds of irremediable woes—it is as vain to talk of moderation and the Constitution, and non-interference with the rights of the South, as it would be to propel a skiff up the surging cataract of Niagara. The ideas advanced, the principles avowed, the doctrines preached, the ideas inculcated, must have their logical development and result. The Lord George Gordon riots of 1780, when London was in the possession of an infuriated mob headed by a madman, and when the proceedings of Parliament were almost suspended—when civil authority was prostrated, when the people were under the influence of the savage cry of "No Popery!"—are but a fair illustration of the effect of fanaticism and folly. The recent invasion that has been made into the State of Virginia, although disavowed and repudiated, as I have no doubt honestly and conscientiously, by most (if not all) of the gentlemen on that side of the House, is, in my judgment, the necessary logical, inevitable sequence of your principles and your doctrines. I propose to address myself calmly and inoffensively to the House and to the country. Properly appreciating my responsibility and the high position which we hold, I shall not be so far recreant as to what I believe to be due to myself and to my constituents, to violate that rule to-day. I propose to show the effect and the necessary consequence of this Anti-Slavery agitation and feeling. I am conscious of the fact that there are in the Northern States two distinct Anti-Slavery organizations, one represented by WM. LLOYD GARRISON, PHILLIPS, MAY and others, the other represented by the Republican Party of the North; and I repeat again, that I do not hold the Republican Party personally responsible either for the doctrines avowed or for the measures advocated by the Garrison party. I have a different purpose in the remarks that I will submit—that is, to demonstrate to those of you who shrink from the doctrines avowed by that party. In 1835, in an address issued by the Anti-Slavery Society of Massachusetts, participated in by Mr. LLOYD GARRISON and others of that type of Anti-Slavery men, I find recorded these sentiments: "That they were not willing to secure the emancipation of the slaves at the expense of the safety of the whites; that they would not advocate the right of physical resistance on the part of the oppressed; and that they would not sacrifice the life of a single slaveholder to emancipate every slave in the United States." That is the opinion which was promulgated officially by GARRISON and those whom the gentleman from New-York (Mr. CLARK) affirms are the Abolitionists proper. In 1859, WENDELL PHILLIPS, in his speech in Brooklyn the other day, used this language in regard to JOHN BROWN and his incursion into Virginia: "It is the natural result of Anti-Slavery teaching. For one, I expected it." That is the position to which they have been driven by this volume of Anti-Slavery sentiments in the North. In 1852 the Whig Party in the National Convention resolved that the compromise measures, including the Fugitive Slave law, were a finality in principle and substance. In six years from that time we find the great State of Ohio, through the Republican Convention, resolving that the Fugitive Slave law should be repealed "as destructive of the rights of States and subversive of the moral sense of mankind." Even Democrats were driven to the enunciation of extreme principles and doctrines from which two or three years before they would have shrunk back with alarm and indignation. The Fugitive Slave law had been nullified. They went so far in Massachusetts as to appoint a commission to defend slaves in the Courts of that State, and any lawyer who accepts the case of a claimant is to be struck from the roll of attorneys, and to be incapacitated from holding office. In Wisconsin, also, there is a similar statute nullifying the Fugitive Slave law, and which prevents its execution in that State, so far as the whole power of the State Government can accomplish that purpose. I state this to show that the Republican party were driven by events into the assumption of doctrines from which a few years ago they would have shrunk. But that is not all. A distinguished Senator from New-York boasted in this Capitol that a hundred representatives of the people and some fifteen Senators held these sentiments—sentiments which twenty years ago were not entertained by twenty men in the whole Northern States—and yet we are told to be under no apprehension, to feel no special alarm. When these are the sentiments of the people of the North, we have good ground for apprehension. Mr. CURRY referred to the law giving negroes the right of suffrage, to the operation of the "underground railroad," and to the frequent resistance of the Fugitive Slave law, and argued that the South had good reason to be under apprehension. It was a poor argument to advance that there was no more Territories to people, and that therefore the question of Slavery or no Slavery in the Territories was not up for discussion. But was not the Republican party organized distinctly, avowedly and solely for the purpose of preventing the extension of Slavery into the Territories? If you do not mean to insult us, or if you do not mean to interfere with Slavery, dissolve your organization and put it out of your power in that respect to do us an injury. I ask you, I put it to your hearts and consciences, if you had the power would you not repeal the Fugitive Slave law? There is no negative response to that. If you had the power of the Government to abolish Slavery and render slave property insecure, would you not do it?

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, (Rep.)—No, not in the Southern States.

Mr. CURRY—Why, in the Free States no legislation would be necessary on the subject, but you would gradually narrow and limit our ground until all would have to flee from the country of our occupancy and residence. These are your avowed opinions, through the newspapers and through your representatives in Congress, and still we are told to dismiss our apprehensions and entertain no fears as to the results. I say boldly that the animating principle of the Republican Party is opposition to the extension of Slavery in the Territories. This is the ligament which binds the heterogeneous mass together. Without that you would fall to pieces at once. Mr. CURRY then went on to show that Gov. CHASE, in a speech recently delivered by him at Boston, suggested that every Government official should be a person imbued with Anti-Slavery doctrines, and that that principle should be one of the tests for getting appointments. He also referred to FILLMORE'S Albany speech in 1856, as justifying the position which the South now assumes, and continued: If the North elected Mr. SEWARD, or Mr. CHASE, or any other member of the Republican Party on a sectional platform, such an election was to be resisted, to the destruction of every tie which binds together the great Confederacy. [Applause from the Democratic side.] The election of such men would indicate hostility to us that would be an assurance of our subjugation and deprivation of all security in the future. That would be a calamity indeed, and to submit to it would be a calamity embittered by disgrace.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, (S. Opp.)—I wish to ask the gentleman a question for information, and in order to guide my future conduct. He avowed his opinion a moment ago as to what he will do in a certain contingency, if a certain person is elected President of the United States. I desire to know whether or not the honorable gentleman from Virginia, for whom he votes for Speaker, is of the same opinion.

Mr. CURRY gave no response, but continued. He said, referring to the recent Union demonstrations, that though these were more or less gratifying, as evincing a returning sense of justice at the North, yet they amounted to nothing. They were not the true index of public opinion. The test of public opinion was through the ballot-box, and looking to this test he found that New-England stood here arrayed in solid phalanx against the constitutional rights of the South; that New-York stood here with but four or five representatives disposed to befriend the South and Southern rights, and the same was true in a greater or less extent in regard to Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States. When he looked at these indications he was not to be lulled into security by demonstrations at Union meetings. The patriotic declarations and eloquent vindication of the Union were but as the singing of Circe, "the voice of the charmer, charming never so wisely," lulling the South and deceiving the North in regard to the stupendousness of the present crisis. If they were in earnest in these declarations, let them give to the South something practical, substantial and tangible; let them go home and repeal their Personal Liberty bills, their *habeas corpus* acts, their *mandamus* acts; let them execute the Fugitive Slave law; let them open their prisons for the safe keeping of fugitive slaves; let them refuse contributions of money to circulate incendiary pamphlets at the South, let them turn out of this hall and the Senate the men who come to insult and stigmatize the South. These would be indications of public opinion and tests of returning justice. He would not deny that there existed in his State a serious apprehension in regard to the consequences of this agitation. There were men at the South who, while wishing that this Government might continue prosperous and happy, still recognized the fact that clouds and darkness were gathering over the future which only the eye of the seer could penetrate. His constituents looked solely to the Democracy of the North as the natural allies of the Constitution and the South. Admitting that bad men had sometimes used the prestige of the Democracy for ill, and had abused its confidence, still they must recollect that it had been fruitful of great names and great deeds. In war it had been the country's friend; in peace it had contributed largely to the country's prosperity; its disbandment now would be a serious calamity. In the critical periods of the country's history it had been the saviour of the Constitution and the defender of the country's honor. Its principles had become part of our mental habitudes, and he trusted it would be adequate to the stupendous conflict ahead of us. If, said he, the Democrats and our American friends should not be able to interpose for the security of the South and the protection of the Constitution, I shall counsel the people of my State to offer most effectual resistance, and shall urge them to fling themselves back on their reserved rights and upon the inalienable sovereignty of the State to which I owe my first and last allegiance. [Applause from the Democratic benches and the galleries.]

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.)—I would do an insult to my feelings and sense of propriety if I did not take the earliest opportunity to make an apology to this House for the much-to-be-regretted occurrence which took place in this Hall yesterday. It was an offence to its dignity, a breach of its harmony and decorum, and for it I tender to this body my regrets and my apology.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, (Dem.)—After what has been said by my worthy colleague, I conceive it to be my duty to say to this House that if in the excitement of yesterday I violated any of the rules of this House or its decorum, I regret it very much, and hope it will not tend to mar any of my relations with the members of this House.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.)—After this restoration of the *entente cordiale*, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Carried by a vote of 112 to 108, and the House adjourned at 2¾ o'clock.

Correction—Card from Mr. McPherson.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Express* of Wednesday evening, Dec. 7, copies from the TIMES a paragraph relative to the exciting scene in the House on Tuesday, when Mr. STEVENS of Pennsylvania was interrupted by Mr. CRAWFORD of Georgia. The paragraph represents the language used by the parties as "entirely respectful and courteous," and also as spoken in a "low, conversational tone." It was not understood by those a little distance off, as a result of the confusion which immediately existed in the House, but the colloquy was not at all gentle.

The account further represents, that after certain parties rushed to Mr. CRAWFORD, MCPHERSON of Pennsylvania, *placing his hand on what was supposed to be a pistol*, approached, with other Republicans, to STEVENS." I was not armed, and never have carried a pistol, nor do I now. I am astonished to find that such an impression was made upon any one.

The confusion, however, was great, and accurate observation was almost impossible from the reporter's gallery.

Please correct the statement, and oblige.

Yours, respectfully,
EDWARD McPHERSON.

PARDON OF "BRISTOL BILL."—The Boston *Traveller's* correspondent at Windsor, Vt., under date of Dec. 8, thus announces the pardon of the once famous criminal, "Bristol Bill:" "The people of our usually quiet village were surprised several days since by seeing the noted 'Bristol Bill' (*alias* WM. WARBURTON) promenading the streets, and learned upon inquiry that while at work at his 'shaving jack,' on the morning of the 5th inst., he was surprised with a pardon bearing Gov. HALL's signature."

THE AGITATION AT THE SOUTH.

SECESSION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 11.

The Charleston *Courier* says that the Committee on Federal Relations in the Legislature of South Carolina on Wednesday recommended the passage of resolutions reaffirming the position of the State as expressed in the Convention of 1852, declaring her right to secede from the Federal Union; and that the people should make common cause with those of Virginia, and be prepared to sustain her in her vindication of the institutions of the South.

The minority of the Committee report resolutions that the frontier States especially, and the Southern States generally, may rely upon the aid of South Carolina in vindication of their rights in or out of the Union, and that the military contingent fund be increased to $100,000.

The debate will take place to-morrow.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTOWN—THE IMPENDING EXECUTIONS.

The Charlestown correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writes, under date of Dec. 9:

Military movements still continue, and troops are daily arriving and departing. The Petersburgh Artillery, Capt. JAMES N. NICHOLS, whose officers and privates made hosts of friends by their gentlemanly bearing and soldierly conduct, left yesterday morning. A large crowd assembled at the dépôt to bid them farewell. The Tenth Legion Artillery arrived in the same train in which the Petersburgh Artillery left. The Tenth Legion Company is from New Market, Shenandoah County, is under the command of Capt. M. M. SIBBERT, and numbers over fifty men. With the Company comes Master ALBERT, the infant drummer, seven years of age, who is quite a prodigy. The fifer to the Company, JACOB HOCKMAN, is 75 years of age, but manages to produce good music from the fife. The contrast between the two musicians attracted the attention of all.

The evening train brought the Richardson Guards, Capt. WELSH, 50 men, Madison, C. H., Madison County. This company has been most anxious to come on, and held themselves in readiness from the beginning of the affair. Later in the evening the Clarke Guards, Capt. BOWEN, from Berryville, Va., marched into town. The Guards have been organized but a few weeks, but their ranks were very full, 65 men being in the line.

The military force now here consists of the Portsmouth Guards, Woodis Riflemen, Mountain Guards, West Augusta Riflemen, Montpelier Guards, Petersburg City Guards, Petersburg Greys, Clarke Guards, Richardson Guards, Washington Guards and Jefferson Guards—in all over five hundred men—besides which, the Executive Guards, Capt. HUNTER, 25 men, are constantly on duty.

The inconvenience to which our citizens have for weeks been subjected has not yet been entirely overcome, and complaints are daily made of the interference of ignorant sentinels with the rights of our citizens. The complaint, however, is not entirely urged against the sentinels, but citizens are beginning to talk loudly against those who are in power. The instructions to the sentinels are certainly in conflict with the commonest rights of citizenship, and the evil calls loudly for remedy. An aged and infirm old gentleman, one of our wealthiest citizens, was stopped at an early hour a few evenings ago when within twenty steps of his residence, and was not allowed to pass on to his own house. A half-dozen children, who had been to a pump for water, were marched to the guard-house by a vigilant sentinel. These cases are cited to show how ridiculous the thing has become.

The attention of the public has now been turned from the hanging of JOHN BROWN to the approaching end of COOK and his associates in crime. COOK's wife and sister have not yet arrived, but he looks for them daily. He is now in good spirits, though he often talks about Executive clemency, and endeavors to show the justice of it. COPPIE remains as stoical as ever, and awaits the time of his execution with an indifference almost revolting. The negroes attract very little attention and no sympathy. It has been rumored here for some days that Gov. WILLARD, of Indiana, will be here in a few days, and expresses his intention of going on the scaffold with COOK. I give the rumor for what it is worth.

It is the intention of the Governor to have the military force here materially strengthened before the day of execution, and the same programme will be followed as was enacted on the execution of JOHN BROWN.

FURTHER MOVEMENTS OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Virginia Senate, Dec. 8, the following action was taken regarding slaves and railroads:

By Mr. EARLY—Of passing an act amendatory of an act passed on the 17th of March, 1856, to amend the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th sections of chapter 192 of the Code, so as more effectually to prevent the escape of slaves, in reference to the punishment for attempting to carry off, or aiding or conniving at, or being in any way concerned in the escape of any slave, with intent to defraud or deprive the owner of such slave, and to the *pay* to the informant in case of conviction.

By Mr. PAXTON—Of providing that railroad companies, in which the State is a stockholder, shall use in the construction, repairs, equipment and operation of their roads, materials produced and manufactured in this State. Adopted.

TENNESSEE AND HARPER'S FERRY.

The Tennessee Legislature has adopted the following resolutions, offered by Mr. BAYLESS in the Lower House:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That we recognize in the recent outbreak at Harper's Ferry the natural fruits of this treasonable "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, put forth by the great head of the Black Republican Party, and echoed by his subordinates; and that it becomes the imperative duty of National men of all parties throughout the Union to announce to the world their sense of its infamy, and to unite in crushing out its authors as traitors to their country, and as deadly enemies to the public peace, to the rights of the States, and to the preservation of our republican institutions.

Resolved, That we record it as the sense of the Tennessee Legislature, that the declarations of Mr. SEWARD, that a respectable portion of the Southern people, under the lead of such men as CASSIUS M. CLAY and FRANCIS P. BLAIR, will unite with the Black Republican Party to prevent the extension of Slavery, and will eventually "rise up against Slavery," is a libel upon the honor and loyalty of the Southern people, and will but serve to make them more watchful and exacting of their public servants in the National councils.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our representatives in Congress to recognize as enemies to the Union, and especially to the slave States, all who in any way favor or affiliate with this sectional Black Republican Party; and that any action on their part, which favors a coöperation with the Black Republicans in organizing the House, and thus placing the offices and important Committees of that body under their control, would be false to the sentiment of the people of Tennessee, an insult to their constituents, and disgraceful to themselves.

The following additional resolutions were adopted, as amended by Senator RICHARDSON:

Resolved, That the theory of an "irrepressible conflict" is a startling and mischievous invention, and is well calculated, if held to be true, to reconcile the minds of men, both North and South, to a separation of the Union, under the apprehension that in no other way can the multiplied mischiefs of perpetual strife on the subject of Slavery, between two sections, be avoided.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, all the evils growing out of the present intense Slavery agitation—all the discord, alienation and bitter hatred now growing up and extending between the North and the South, are the legitimate fruit not of any necessary and 'irrepressible conflict" between free and slave labor, but of a conflict between rival aspirants in the race of ambition North and South urged on by an inordinate greed of official power and plunder—a conflict which can only be repressed by a powerful and successful effort by the friends of the Union, to rouse the people to a conviction of the reality and magnitude of the impending dangers to its existence.

GOV. PERRY, OF FLORIDA, FAVORS DISUNION.

The annual Message of Gov. PERRY, of Florida, discusses Federal relations in the following style:

"Is it not manifest that in the bosoms of the members of the party now dominant throughout the North, all fraternal feeling towards us of the South is entirely dead? When reminded of their Constitutional obligations—obligations fixed upon them alike by the letter and spirit of the Constitution—they appeal to a 'higher law.' Having virtually annulled the written compact, there is no question that they would proceed to withdraw from the Union but for the fact that, along with great pecuniary advantages, it furnishes them facilities which they would not otherwise enjoy for the prosecution of their designs against the institutions of the South.

That these hostile designs *will continue to be prosecuted, so long as the Confederacy lasts,* would seem to be as certain as anything of the future. No less than this has been publicly avowed by one having authority to speak in language which admits of but one construction. The Northern statesman, most honored and trusted by his section, and whom that section manifestly intends to place at the head of the General Government, instead of the tranquillity which the Constitution guarantees, has proclaimed an "irrepressible conflict," which means and can mean nothing but war from generation to generation upon that institution which lies at the basis of Southern prosperity, power, civilization, and happiness. As a sequel to that announcement, following in the due order of events, comes the development, not without bloodshed, of a plot concocted in the North for the liberation of the slaves of the South by a general insurrection.

There can be no doubt that the so-called *Republican Party,* comprising a majority of the Northern people, and thus to all intents constituting the North, *are responsible for John Brown's scheme of mingled villainy and folly.* That party, the Northern people, by the elections which have occurred since the Harper's Ferry catastrophe, exhibit an unmistakable purpose of continuing in power.

Its two great engines of influence, *the Press and the pulpit, are daily becoming more insulting and aggressive towards our institutions and people.* What else, then, have we to expect, *while the Union continues,* but the repetition, no one can say when, where, how often, or with what bloody issues, of attempts like that lately thwarted in Virginia?

LETTER FROM JOHN E. COOK.

The following letter, received from JOHN E. COOK by his mother-in-law, residing in Williamsburgh, N. Y., has been handed to us for publication:

CHARLESTOWN JAIL, (VA.,) Nov. 6, 1859.

MY EVER DEAR WIFE AND SON: A dungeon bare confines me, a prisoner's cell is mine. Yet there are *no bars* to confine the immortal mind, and *no cell* that can shut up the gushing fountain of undying love. Distance cannot part the twining tendrils of affection, nor can Time sever the golden links of that eternal chain which binds my throbbing heart to *my life's partner* and *my child.*

The love I cherished for you in my hours of freedom, has grown deeper and stronger while gazing through my prison bars. Alone, within my cell, my heart is ever turning to the fond memories of its loved ones; recalling, from memory's history of life all the dear words, the loving acts, and kindly smiles of those whose deep affection here has strewn the buds of hope and promise all along the pathway of my life.

And bright upon my memory now are their loved faces beaming. But oh! amid them all, thine own is beaming brightest, with our dear child in your arms. Words have no power to tell the strength and depth of that love I bear for my boy and *thee.* Nor have they power to tell my deep regret for every harsh or ungentle word I ever gave to thee. And the memory of every unkind act, like Banquo's Ghost, is with me *now* to tell me of the wrong. But oh! for every unkind act and each ungentle word, I humbly ask forgiveness. And I feel and know thy deep devotion and thy love will pardon all. Forgive my errors—all my faults forgive, and love me still, although I wear a *prisoner's chains.*

You know that in the scheme which has resulted in the death of most of my companions, and which has made me a prisoner, that I was actuated only by the tenderest feelings of sympathy and humanity. I had been led to believe, as had my comrades, that it was the daily prayer and the life-wish of the masses of the slaves for freedom. That they were groaning beneath the yoke of oppression, with no hand to aid them, or point them to the light of freedom. I knew how dear my own freedom was to me; and every sympathy of my heart was aroused for them. It had been represented to me and my comrades that when once the Banner of Freedom should be raised, they would flock to it by thousands; and that their echoing shout of Freedom would be borne by the breeze to our most Southern shore, to tell of freedom there I gave heart and hand to a work which I deemed a noble and a holy cause. The result has proved that we were deceived; that the masses of the slaves did not wish for freedom. There was *no rallying beneath our banner.* We were left to meet the conflict all alone, to dare, and do, and die. Twelve of my comrades are sleeping now with the *damp mould over them, and five are inmates of these prison walls.* We have been deceived, but found out our error when too late. Those who are dead, died like brave men, though mistaken. Those who still live will not shame, I trust, their comrades who are gone. If they, too, must die, I hope they will meet it in a way that will prove them worthy of a better fate. Let not the world judge them too harshly for whatever wrong they have done, for they but erred upon the side of sympathy and love. It was an error of their judgment, not of their hearts. *Braver men never lived: truer ones to their plighted word never were banded together.* Let the veil of charity be dropped over their errors. *Remember them only for their Spartan courage, and their fidelity to their leader.*

What may be my fate I know not, but whatever it may be, I trust that I may meet it as a brave man should—unflinchingly. There is but one thing that makes me waver, and that is the remembrance of the ties that bind me. The thoughts of *my wife and child,* of my father and mother, brothers and sisters. Did not these ties exist, I could meet my doom, whatever it might be, without a murmur. But, oh! when I think of *you and my child,* my poor heart is *wrung with agony.* I have no words to tell my feelings when I think of the terrible grief that this has brought on all who have loved me so fondly and so well. Thoughts like these crush down the spirit that would sternly meet whatever doom might be in store for me, without a murmur or a word. It is a fearful struggle of despair and hope. Were I alone in the world, with none to whom this blow would be a thunder-stroke of agony, I could meet it calmly, and *my soul,* with no sin of *intention upon its robes,* could gaze unmoved upon the scaffold or the tomb.

The wrong I have done has not been one of intention. In this work, no man's blood rests upon my hands. I had no part in the death of those who were killed at the Ferry. My orders were to remove the arms from Capt. BROWN's house to the school-house, and to guard them there. I obeyed orders to the very letter. I was anxious to know what was the cause of the firing at the Ferry, and as quick as I could go without violating the orders I received, I hurried on to learn. I found my brave comrades surrounded—saw them fired upon from every side. I contrived to draw the fire of a part of their opponents upon myself, and succeeded. I tried my best to discover some means to save them, but I could not. I left them with a heavy heart. It was the saddest day of my life. Those who fell there were more than comrades—they were brothers.

Whatever may be my fate, I trust that you will bear it with fortitude and submission. We all *must die,* and a brave man dies but once. Should such be my fate, then *you must be* for my child its guard and guide. *Teach him to love the memory of his father. Teach him to love and worship God.*

JOHN E. COOK.

PROF. MATTISON ON JOHN BROWN.

SERMON ON BROWN'S "OBJECT, FAILURE AND DEATH."

The Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, was crowded last evening, in consequence of a public announcement that the Pastor would speak on the above subject.

Prof. MATTISON took his text from Hebrews XI, 4: "He, being dead, yet speaketh." This, he said, related to the first man that died, and whose death grew out of a conflict between right and wrong. As if to foreshadow the great fact attested by all history, that in the moral conflicts of this world the wrong would often be in the ascendency, and that though the advocates of right might die they would speak by their example, their innocence, their principles, and their influence.

After some extended preliminary remarks regarding the freedom of the pulpit, his personal responsibility for what he was about to say, and the inhumanity, injustice, and glaring sin of Slavery, with its fiendish punishment of burning a slave to death for striking his master; its fornification and adultery, as attested by the 70,000 mulattoes of Virginia; its cruelty, as shown in the selling of five men, women and children in that State every hour; and its brutality to the slaves, although more than half white blood—he passed to the consideration of JOHN BROWN's object in acting against that terrible wrong. JOHN BROWN had been actuated by a belief in the Declaration of Independence, in a higher law than the Constitution of States—he regarded Slavery as a bitter curse. The Book of Exodus might as well have been headed "Insurrection." It was full worthy to be suppressed by slaveholders as an incendiary document. Did it not say, "Let the oppressed go free, and break their yoke?" "If thou canst be free, use it!" God's personal liberty bill was in the twenty-third chapter of Deuteronomy: "Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them." "Whatever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." These were JOHN BROWN's favorite texts, marked by him in the Bible which had ever been his guide.

Prof. MATTISON reviewed the whole career of BROWN, from the time of the outbreak at Harper's Ferry to the hour of his death, to show his perfect meekness, his reliance on the Bible, his unselfishness, his firm belief that he was acting in a righteous cause, and his forgiving disposition, all consistent with his personal bravery, and even with his counselling the shedding of blood in self-defence. Was it wrong for the oppressed slaves to rise in insurrection? Surely, nobody would claim that. It was right in Jamaica in 1832, in Hungary, in Italy. Why was it not right to help the oppressed? Did not Moses go down into Egypt to free the oppressed? Did not Jacob pursue the captors until he recovered Lot? LAFAYETTE, who helped us to gain our freedom, was received on his visit to America with general rejoicing; but JOHN BROWN, who went to help free the negroes, was called a murderer. But it was a jury of slaveholders that condemned him. WASHINGTON, himself, would have met the same fate had he been unsuccessful and fallen into the hands of King GEORGE.

But JOHN BROWN violated a law of Virginia. Let them show that he violated a law of God. JOHN BROWN's invasion had caused the death of numbers—so had the invasion of Moses—yet BROWN's humanity was attested by his prisoners. If he had been actuated by ignoble revenge for the massacre of his sons, how different would have been his course. He had but a noble sympathy with the oppressed, and a desire to set them free. The inscription, "Murder, Treason, Insurrection," on his gallows, would be altered to "Humanity, Religion, Patriotism," on his tomb. BROWN was far less criminal than any individual slaveholder in Virginia. His chance for Heaven would be better than that of any Doctor of Divinity who apologizes for Slavery, or tries to justify it from the Bible. JOHN BROWN might have been wrong in his conclusions, but no one could doubt that he honestly believed that he was acting up to the principles of the Bible. His death would damage the institution of Slavery $200,000,000 in the United States; and so far, its tendency was to break the yoke of oppression. As Herod was haunted with John the Baptist, so would Slavery be haunted with JOHN BROWN. The cry would be "BROWN! BROWN! BROWN!" until the last slave goes forth free and jubilant. There were more of the same sort left. It was curious that NAT TURNER and the head of the Jamaica Insurrection were ministers, while JOHN BROWN was so attached to his Bible. It told well for the cause. BROWN's monument would yet be raised in Virginia on the site of his scaffold, by the white man as well as by the black; and his inscription would be, "JOHN BROWN, the Martyr and the Apostle of Liberty."

THE DEFENCES OF NEW-YORK.

Our Present Defencelessness—The Report of Major Barnard—Suggestions for a Better System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some few months since through the politeness, and by invitation of Major J. G. Barnard, of the Engineers, the officer in charge of the fortifications in process of erection for the defence of New-York, several officers of the militia in command of troops in and about that City, had the opportunity of making a personal inspection of these forts, and I had the pleasure of being one of the party.

Major Barnard was accompanied on the occasion by Capt. George W. Cullum, Lieut M. D. McAlester and Lieut. Quincy A. Gillmore, all of the Engineers.

These gentlemen neglected no opportunity of explaining to us the specific object of each fortification, and by maps and the examination of some of the sites of the proposed forts, succeeded, it is believed, in imparting to us a comprehensive idea of the projected plan for the complete defence of the City.

They estimated carefully the power of the forts at present erected, and explained how inadequate they were *now* for the accomplishment of the purpose for which they had been designed, and showed conclusively that, as at present defended, the beautiful City of New-York, the great heart of the nation, might at any moment be at the mercy of a belligerent maritime Power, which, in two hours time, could, besides paralyzing the country by the blow, destroy in property more than ten times the number of millions which these sentinels upon the watch-towers of the land have for years been so unsuccessfully invoking from Congress.

Astounded by this state of things, and comprehending, through the patient and clear explanations of Major Barnard, Capt. Cullum, and the other officers of the Engineers, how complete was the projected system of defence, and at how little cost it could be carried out, when compared with the immense interests at stake. I have determined now, on the eve of the assembling of Congress, to make some effort myself to awaken at least our citizen soldiery, (for they will be called upon to defend the City,) to the disgrace which awaits them should we be precipitated into a war with a maritime Power, while our New-York defences remain as at present, and to urge upon them to induce their representatives in Congress to bring that body to a serious consideration of the question.

Permit me, therefore, Mr. Editor, to enlist the interest of your valuable Journal, and that of the Press generally, in their behalf, and to beg that you will not only allow the insertion of this article, but say a few words in your own able way upon a subject no less vital to you than to them.

It will doubtless be conceded that the first desideratum in arranging the defence of a sea-coast town, is to stud the sea-approach with proper works, that an attack by that approach will be impracticale; and that the second is, to prevent debarkation and a land attack, by batteries suitably pisposed for the purpose.

To accomplish the first, years and the expenditure of large sums are required; whereas the second, with the proper amount of men and materials, may be achieved in a night-time.

If it be practicable on the part of an enemy to attempt the sea approach, he will not hazard the more dangerous experiment of debarking troops under fire for the land attack.

If the contrary be the case, as at Sebastopol, his efforts will be directed to the land attack.

Now the defences of New-York at present invite both kinds of attack; but as the attack by the sea approach could be accomplished with but little loss, the land attack of the City would not be entertained.

For surely, if in a few hours time, by the sea approach, an enemy with a steam fleet, and the new guns of great range and calibre, could destroy the Navy-yard, burn the shipping, and lay the greater part of the City in ruins, he would not trouble himself much about the land attack.

Now New-York is approachable by sea from two directions—the one by the Narrows, the other by the East River.

That these approaches are inadequately defended, considering the modification which steel-plated steamships, and guns of great calibre, range and precision have forced upon the condition of war, it is only necessary to show what the present defence of those approaches are, and what further works our able engineers immediately require, in order to put the successful defence of the Ciiy beyond a question.

On the Narrows approach there are now the following works, namely:

Castle William, having of channel bearing guns	78
Fort Columbus, having of channel bearing guns	91
South Battery, having of channel bearing guns	13
Bedlow's Island, (Fort Wood,) having of channel bearing guns	67
Ellis' Island, having of channel bearing guns	12
Castle Clinton, having of channel bearing guns	28
Fort Hamilton, having of channel bearing guns	88
Fort Lafayette, having of channel bearing guns	77
Fort Richmond, having of channel bearing guns	140
Batteries Hudson and Morton, having of channel bearing guns	60
In all of channel bearing guns	654

But for the *complete* defence of this approach there are required to be erected the following works, namely:

Additional Batteries for Fort Hamilton	100 guns
New-water Battery, (Jaw Bone,) St. Island	70 guns
Extension of open Batteries	60 guns
Fort Tompkins	40 guns
Work on Robbin's Reef	100 guns
Work on West Bank	100 guns
Work on Romer's Shoal	100 guns
Work on Sandy Hook	276 guns
In all	846 guns

On the East River approach there is but Fort Schuyler, having of channel-bearing guns 186, and there is required for the complete defence of this approach a work at Willet's Point, opposite to Fort Schuyler, mounting 150 guns. Thus we perceive that, though the Narrows approach is defended by ten distinct works, having in all 654 channel-bearing guns, eight new works are needed, mounting 846 more guns; and, though the East River approach is defended by one work mounting 186 guns, another work is needed mounting 150 guns. Therefore, while there are now existing on both approaches eleven works, mounting of effective guns 840, nine new works are needed, mounting 996 guns—nearly as many more works as now exist, and 156 more guns.

Now, Mr. Editor, from the above lamentable display of power, is it to be doubted which of the two attacks the naval commander of the *present day* would select were he to contemplate a descent upon New-York? And of what avail would be the telegraph, and the railroad, in the rapid assembling of any number of militia at New-York, if within five hours from the time a hostile fleet appeared off the harbor New-York had been laid in ruins and its militia under them? But, it has been said, follow the course which was pursued with such signal success at Sebastopol. Sink ships at the Narrows. Well then, we are to give up New-York, with all its great mechanical appliances, as a refitting station for our men-of-war. If so, where are they to go when disabled by storm or otherwise? Where with their prizes? If they seek the other ports of the land, these ports too will have been destroyed or closed. What will have become of our commerce? Are we then supinely to surrender our prestige upon the sea, and to permit the enemy to pursue unmolested his own commerce, and to accumulate thereby the means to fight us land-locked for years?

Indeed if such an obstruction were placed at the Narrows, it would be liable to be washed away by the first great storm that should arise, or upon some dark and foggy night to be destroyed by men from the enemy's ships in the outer harbor, by a process similar to that by which Mailleport removed the rocks at Hellgate.

Granting even that such obstruction would answer the purpose sought to be achieved by it, it would unquestionably prove to us an enemy far more to be feared than the belligerent Power itself. We are are a great commercial people. Our vitality consists as much in our activity upon the seas, as in our industry upon the land, and ever consideration of policy demands that our commerce and our ports during war, should be protected at all hazards, and especially that port which is the great *entrepôt* of the continent.

The foreign commerce of Russia, on the other hand, is comparatively nothing. It was of little consequence, therefore, to her during the Crimean war whether or not her ports and her men-of-war were blockaded. There was nothiug for these vessels to do upon the seas. They could not hope to contend successfully against the combined fleets of England and France; and, as there was but a trifling commerce to protect, the policy which she pursued in that war was the wisest that could have been adopted.

For us it is manifestly the part of wisdom immediately to set about erecting works in and around New-York harbor of such a character that an attack upon the City by land or sea shall be rendered wholly impracticable.

The engineers in charge say that their projected plan will secure this result. They desire to arrange works upon the Narrows approach, so that there shall be there batteries sufficient "to concentrate a fire of 300 guns upon every *point of a vessel's path within range.*" To accomplish this, they require on the Staten Island side, besides Fort Richmond, the completion of Fort Tompkins, just commenced, the construction of the Jaw-Bone battery, south of Fort Richmond, and the extension of the earth works—batteries Hudson and Morton.

Upon the Long Island side they require in order to sweep the approach, and partially to prevent a debarkation in Gravesend Bay, additional batteries for Fort Hamilton, and the modification of Fort Lafayette. To fill the gap between the Narrows and the interior line of works on Bedlow's and Governor's Islands, they require a work on Robbins' Reef—a site midway between the Narrows and Governor's Island—which rakes the approach through the Narrows and commands the outlets of the "Kills." But, more effectively to prevent a debarkation in Gravesend Bay, they deem to be indispensable, a work upon Coney Island which in conjunction with one upon the "West Bank" and one upon the "Romer's Shoal," along with the work already authorized by Congress upon Sandy Hook, they believe will make a sufficiently formidable *outer line of defence* to the Narrows approach. For the East River approach, already defended by Fort Schuyler—a work of great strength—they require a similar work on Willett's Point, on the opposite shore, and consider that with these two works, together with "such auxiliary means as can be easily provided in time of war," this approach would be effectually sealed and the complete defences of the sea approaches to New-York be secured.

With regard to the *land attack* upon the city, Maj. J. G. Barnard, in a recent pamphlet addressed to the Secretary of War, in which he discusses most ably the "dangers and defences of New-York," says:

> "The *great danger* to New-York and its dependencies, from this kind of attack, is from the safe and convenient landing at Gravesend, and the short line of march thence to Brooklyn." * * * "With the work I propose on Coney Island, however, this landing becomes unavailable, and the danger of land attack on New-York or Brooklyn becomes comparatively insignificant. A landing in the face of the dense and war-like population of New-York, augmented as the numerical force of its defenders may be, in a day or two, by overwhelming numbers from other quarters, is one of the most dangerous operations of war.
>
> It will not be undertaken on the *open sea-shore* of Long Island, where, at any moment, the disembarked force would be liable to have its communication with its fleet cut off. It would only be made from Long Island Sound, whence a march of fifteen or twenty miles, at the shortest, would be necessary to reach Brooklyn. At whatever rate such a danger may be estimated, it is sufficient to say that in twenty-four hours after a declaration of war, if thought necessary, a considerable army may be *intrenched* on the line of approach to Brooklyn." "The work on Willet's Point will by no means have an insignificant bearing on such defence. To 'leave it behind' is not simply to leave a 'fortification' in the enemy's rear, it is to have in his rear an intrenched *tête-de-pont*, whence in twenty-four hours *an overwhelming force may be thrown from the New-York side upon his rear, cutting him off from his fleet.*"
>
> "In conclusion, I would say in this connection, that the policy of the Government and of the Engineer Department has always *been* (and I conceive always *should* be,) first, to close all the great approaches *by water* leading to our dock-yards, commercial cities, &c., and to locate their defences in such a manner as *to force any landing that may be attempted to as great a distance as possible.*
>
> The defence against approaches by an army *landing must be by our own troops* * * * with the assistance of temporary works, and all the expedients of engineering talents and skill on *such route* as an enemy may have selected. * * * Whether these propositions are admitted or not, it is most certain that *at present* the great dangers of New-York are through the *inadequately defended water approaches.* It is to these dangers I most urgently call your attention and the attention of Congress and of the people of the United States; for it is not a question of local but of *national* concern."

Maj. Barnard estimates the necessary expense (to secure to New-York this complete system of defence) at eight or ten millions of dollars; and I ask, Mr. Editor, if it is not small, indeed, in comparison with the magnitude of the interests involved.

In consideration of these interests, is it not your duty, Sir, and the duty of every good citizen, to press upon Congress the importance of its immediate appropriation.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
FRED'K TOWNSEND.

Albany, Dec. 2, 1859.

FROM KANSAS.

Sympathy for John Brown—Anti-Slavery Mass Meeting at Lawrence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Lawrence, K. T., Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.

About one week ago a handbill was circulated over Douglas County to call the people together for the purpose of expressing sympathy with John Brown, and of taking steps to organize the Anti-Slavery sentiment. The meeting was held in this place yesterday, the day of Brown's execution. Mr. Joel Grover was elected Chairman, and Mr. Hutchinson Secretary. Their deliberations were characterized by entire harmony, and their speeches were of a frank and manly order. The following resolutions were reported in due time, and they were considered jointly, allowing the debate to extend to any of the subjects embraced in the resolutions:

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That so far as on us depends, the State of Kansas shall be in the front ranks of the phalanx of Freedom; and that every human being within her borders, come he from whatever clime or country, and of whatever race or color, shall find his "inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" inviolate beneath her protecting ægis.

Resolved, That we respectfully request our Legislature, at its next session, to pass such laws against kidnapping on our soil, as shall effectually protect the lives and liberties of all our citizens, irrespective of color.

Resolved, That the friends of the abolition of Slavery should take immediate measures to organize the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the community by the formation of Township and County Anti-Slavery Societies, and by the free circulation of Anti-Slavery literature.

Resolved, That whereas, the character of our old comrade in arms, Capt. John Brown, whose life is to-day to be sacrificed to Slavery, has been cruelly maligned by the Democratic Press of Kansas and the North generally, we, therefore, the people of Douglas county, in mass meeting assembled, do unhesitatingly affirm our full confidence in the integrity of his character, and the nobleness of his motives; believing that in his recent conduct he was not actuated by a spirit of revenge, but by the highest and purest motives.

The discussion that followed was ardent, and manly blows were dealt upon the system of Slavery. The principal speakers were Messrs. Gardner, S. O. Thatcher, Jones, and Stearns. They charged upon the Democratic Party the entire responsibility for the revolutionary crisis that is now threatening our national edifice. The seige in Kansas was all a *step* on the ladder of "Manifest Destiny" we are sure to ascend. The South first proposed to open Kansas for settlement, on the principle that *might* should determine the right. Under such auspices it had been settled, and the strong arm of Freedom had conquered in blood its bombastic competitor. The conflict did not end here. The same rankling bitterness was felt at our National Capital—the same determination electrified the popular feeling to-day.

As to the deeds and character of Capt. John Brown, it was argued that the criminality of all actions must be determined by the motives of the agent. Such was a settled principle of law, and as the resolutions declare, so they believed and felt, that Brown was impelled by a high and noble impulse, even when he foolishly committed his last fatal act. John Brown is to be remembered as a hero, and not as a felon. There was more of nobleness and courage in one bloody hair of the old man's head, than in a thousand such souls as now slander and defame him throughout the land.

None of the speakers apologised for the Harper's Ferry tragedy, except Mr. Stearns, who avows himself an Abolitionist at all times, though they all indorsed the resolutions in the main. They all attested to his bravery and good character in Kansas, and denied that he was then, or when he entered Virginia, any more a monomaniac than hundreds of men who are never charged with it, but are, perhaps, singularly devoted to a single purpose in life.

In the evening the resolutions were further considered by Messrs. Clark, Stearns, Conway, Ingersoll and Hutchinson. The hall was densely crowded, and the meeting continued to a late hour.

A County Committee was appointed to perfect an Anti-Slavery organization, and they are to meet on the 16th inst., the day that Brown's associates are to be hung. Then we shall expect another stirring meeting.

The election under the Wyandot Constitution comes off next Tuesday, and the livery-stables and grog-shops are already hawked into service. That is one of the worst customs that disgrace the West. The time will soon come when no man who will not stoop to these rowdy schemes can be sure of an election to any office, if the world wags on. The candidates are active, and there is no question of a Republican victory.

Money continues very scarce, and rates of interest high; still, the emigration the past Fall has been as great as ever before. The Kansas River closed last night.

RANDOLPH.

THE BERMUDAS.

The Weather at the Islands—Destructive Tornado—A Meteoric Visitor—More Troops for the Colony—A new Admiral for the Station—Loss of Brig Thomas Trowbridge and Cargo at Trinidad—Accounts from Demerara.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Bermuda, Thursday, Nov. 24, 1859.

The weather within the last sixteen days has been a fruitful theme of conversation and comment. Rain has never fallen so continuously and in so great a volume, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant at present living here, as it has done since the first week of November. West Indians, on a visit to these Islands, say that the incessant rainy spell to which I now refer exceeds any similar visitation in the West Indies, even during their periodical wet season. Houses in every part of the country have been leaking, tanks overflowing, and planting operations arrested; the newly-sown onion seed has been almost wholly washed out of the beds, thus reducing the prospects of the Spring crop of that esculent to very moderate dimensions. But the face of the country is beautiful in the extreme. The meadows are clothed in verdure of the richest tint—lovely as the lawns of England; the parterres are gorgeous in their array of flowers of every hue and size; and even the gnarled cedars on the sides of the hills present a rejuvenescent appearance in their foliage of the darkest green. And it is a matter of great exultation that, amid this unprecedented fall of rain, the public health has not been in the least disturbed—there being a perfect immunity from sickness throughout the colony. The temperature is at the charming point of 70° Fahrenheit.

Yesterday, at about 5¾ o'clock in the morning, a powerful whirlwind or tornado swept across the western section of the main island. It struck upon the land at a point near the western extremity of the archipelago, and passed along towards the southeast, unroofing houses and uprooting huge trees in its course. It is not a little remarkable that the diameter of this tornado could not have exceeded thirty yards, for there are houses within that space of the damaged ones which are totally free from injury. Simultaneously with this storm, there appeared a luminous ball in the air, of a fiery red color; this meteor traveled rapidly across the country, momentarily lighting up both shore and sky, and was soon lost to view.

The Court of General Assizes has just closed its session for Michaelmas term. Among the cases tried was one for the capital crime of murder—an offence of very rare occurrence in this country. The perpetrators of the deed were two convicts sent out from Ireland to the hulks here, and their victim was a brother convict. A deadly feud existed between the prisoners of English and Irish origin, which broke out, in June last, into an open mutiny, between decks, while the men were out of their cells; and the prisoner who was killed, was deliberately held fast while the other stabbed him to the heart. The offenders were found guilty, and there is little doubt that they will shortly suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

Information has just arrived that the Home Government intends to augment the military force of the colony. There are now about one thousand soldiers stationed here, and, it is said, another regiment will soon be sent. It is supposed that this increased force has reference to the very large convict establishment which the authorities at home are maintaining here—the military duty being at present rather heavy for one regiment.

It is now known that the successor to Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, in the Naval command in these seas, will be Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, who is expected to arrive at these Islands in February next. Admiral Milne is an officer of energy and proved ability. He is in the prime of life; and has had great experience both afloat and ashore. He has been a Lord of the Admiralty under three Administrations—Lord Aberdeen's and Lord Palmerston's two; and was knighted for his great administrative services during the Russian war. He is not a stranger to this part of the world, having some years ago commanded the frigate *Crocodile*, which formed part of the British squadron on this station.

Admiral Stewart is expected to arrive here from Halifax about the middle of December, where he will probably remain until the arrival of his successor.

I regret to have to mention the loss of another of Trowbridge's vessels, of New-Haven—this time, however, not upon our reefs, but at the Island of Trinidad. Yesterday, the British brig *Lady of the Lake* arrived here from Trinidad; and a letter to one of our merchants, dated at that island on the 12th of November, contains this statement: "The brig *Thomas Trowbridge* was totally wrecked on the 10th inst., on the Grand Bocas; seventy head of horses and mules were nearly all killed or drowned, and her inboard cargo will be nearly a total loss."

Accounts from Demerara to the 29th of October—three days' later than mentioned in my last communication—state that reliable information had been received from Calcutta, to the effect that an abundant supply of Coolie labor, both for Trinidad and Demerara, would be obtained.

The Cunard steamer *Delta* arrived here last evening, from Halifax, bringing the English mail of Nov. 5. She will proceed to-day to St. Thomas.

Yours, &c., ⁂

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Later from California, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail we have late news from the Pacific. The *Golden Gate* arrived at San Francisco, Nov. 12. The California papers have the following items:

The production of all those engaged in making wine this year near Los Angelos, has been ascertained to be 331,000 gallons. Add to this what is made in other parts of the State, and there will be at least half a million of gallons for this year's production of wine in California.

The suit of Romain Bugbee, a citizen of Alabama, against the Commissioners of the Funded Debt, in the United States Circuit Court, was concluded on Thursday, the jury finding a verdict in favor of the defendants. The action was brought to recover possession of a portion of the public square bounded by Market, Pine and Front streets, the plaintiff claiming title through a sheriff's sale under an execution of Peter Smith against the city. The defence was that the ground had been previously dedicated by the Ayuntamiento, to public uses.

A Welchman informs the *Bulletin* that there are at least 10,000 of his countrymen in California, with five Welch ministers, in answer to the *Pacific Expositor*, which says there are but 5,000 to 7,000, with but one minister.

British Columbia.

The news in reference to a withdrawal of a portion of the troops from San Juan is confirmed. The Victoria *Gazette*, of Nov. 10, contains the following paragraph:

"We learn that the United States troops, with the exception of Capt. Pickett's company, are to be withdrawn from Bellevue by an order from Lieut.-Gen Scott, who arrived here on Monday on the *Massachusetts*. The troops will be embarked in a few days to return to their former stations. Capt. Pickett's detachment will remain in occupancy as when first ordered to Bellevue by Gen. Harney. Gen. Scott did not land at Bellevue, but while the *Massachusetts* remained in the harbor he was visited by Capt. Prevost and the officers of Her Majesty's ship *Satellite*, stationed there.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter *Joe Lane*, Chadwick, arrived in Victoria, Nov. 6, with dispatches from Lieut.-Gen. Scott, U. S. A., to His Excellancy Gov. Douglas.

The H. B. Co.'s steamer *Otter*, Mouatt, left Victoria Nov. 5, for Bellevue, to bring over sheep from the Company's station at that place.

The United States Revenue Cutter *Jeff. Davis*, Mason, arrived at Victoria Nov. 2, bringing Lieut. Lay, U. S. A., bearer of dispatches from Lieutenant-General Scott to his Excellency Governor Douglass.

The United States Revenue Cutter *Jeff. Davis*, Mason, left Victoria Nov. 5, for Fidalgo Island.

The shipments of gold dust per express, for October, have been—by Wells, Fargo & Co., $66,235; by Freeman & Co., $39,535; total, 105,780. Besides the above per express, we are advised of a private shipment of $20,000, making a total for the month of $125,770. This gives an excess over the shipments of the previous month (September) of $16,080.

Sandwich Islands.

Hon. James W. Borden, Commissioner of the United States, had an audience of the King on the 3d October, and presented to His Majesty Richard H. Dana, Esq., of Boston, who is on a voyage round the world for the benefit of his health.

By a Royal Proclamation approved at a special session of the House of Nobles on Monday, Oct. 3, His Royal Highness the Prince of Hawaii was, in conformity with the Constitution, declared successor to the throne of Kamehameha IV., whenever in the providence of God it shall become vacant. It was a thoughtful and wise suggestion of an act that never should be left to the hazard.

On Monday afternoon, Oct. 3, His Majesty the King and suite returned to Lahaina, in the schooner *Maria*, Capt. Moltino, where, says the *Friend*, it is His Majesty's pleasure to remain a short time.

A Honolulu letter, Oct. 27, says: We have full and late reports from the Ochotsk fleet, and though its general tenor is not so favorable as could be wished, the news from the various grounds is interesting. From Capt. Wood, of the *Superior*, we learn some facts in relation to the loss of the bark *Ocean Wave*, Capt. Baker. It appears that during the north-east gale of October 8th, 1858, the *Phœnix* and the *Ocean Wave*, both anchored under the west or lee side of Elbow Island, and the wind suddenly veering to the north, it is supposed that the latter vessel slipped her cables and got under way, as the noise of her cables was distinctly heard on board the *Phœnix*. In beating out from the close position she was in when the wind veered, she struck on Pinnacle rock, north of Elbow Island, where her hull now lies. A portion of her top lies on Felixstoff Island, and a part on Shantar Island.

On the ice near Shantar Island was found a sled, which it is believed had been used by the crew of the *Ocean Wave* in endeavoring to effect their escape, but what became of them or whether they are all lost, remains still a problem, though the latter supposition is more likely correct, as the natives on the shores about had seen nothing of them. The captain and a part of the crew of the *Phœnix*, which went ashore on Elbow Island in the same gale, struck inland for the Russian settlements, and as we stated before, had been heard from. Some ten or more of the crew remained on the island and built a house out of the wreck of the vessel, where they were found by whalers in the Spring of the present year, and are aboard of various ships.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

St. Louis, Saturday, Dec. 10.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 17th ult., passed Malloy's Station, at the western end of the telegraph line, this morning, but owing to the absence of the keys of the mail-bag we are again deprived of the news summary for the Associated Press. The news with the mail will probably be here on Sunday night.

THE CASE OF DR. POMROY.

Further Details of the Scandal—Arrangements of the Prudential Committee of the Board.

From the Boston Recorder, Dec. 8.

The melancholy case of Dr. Pomroy has attracted much attention, and our readers will expect something from us on the subject. Some of the facts, stated with some inaccuracies, have appeared in the daily papers. We have taken pains to get from authentic sources a true statement of what is known in the case, and we think we have succeeded; though no one but ourselves is responsible for its correctness.

Dr. Pomroy's relations to the officers of the Board at the Missionary House had always been of such a nature that no suspicion of such troubles of his existed, until the 15th of November last. His health had suffered, and he had endured much depression of spirits and many sleepless nights; and a softening of the brain was feared, and to get relief in that respect he took his late voyage to Europe. No one suspected such a hidden cause for his sleeplessness and disease of brain. But on the 15th of last month, during his absence from the city, there came to the Missionary House a newspaper addressed to him, which the business usages of the office required to be opened. In this inclosed paper one of the Secretaries was accused of practices similar to what had been alleged of Mr. Kalloch. The manifest object of it was to levy black mail on some one. The paper was returned to Dr. Pomroy's desk in its opened state, to await his return to Boston. Nothing was said about it after his return till he came in on a succeeding day, and seemed to desire conversation on some special subject, when one of the Secretaries made a remark which opened the door for it. He then made a general statement of his connection with the case to his associates. They advised him to make a communication to the Prudential Committee, which he did. A Sub-Committee was appointed, and to them he made a more extended statement. Before they made their report to the whole Committee, he resigned on Saturday, the 26th ult. Their report was made on Tuesday after, and on Monday, the day before the meeting of the Committee, Dr. Pomroy left town. The Committee decided to communicate the main fact to the public in advance of such rumors as would naturally come abroad; after full deliberation, they concluded that they ought to communicate something more than the bare fact that he had resigned. They thought that they ought to state in general the reason of it, and thus anticipate such exposures as must be made, and so protect the Board and the cause of missions. Such a course was evidently best, even for Dr. Pomroy himself.

Now, as to the facts as it is understood they were stated by Dr. Pomroy. Between four and five years ago, when he was taking his customary evening walk for exercise, he saw a well-dressed and respectable-looking woman, standing at the door of her house, who entered into conversation with him, and invited him into her house. He took a seat in a well-furnished parlor, and continued the conversation. By the way, Dr. Pomroy denies that on this occasion or any other there was any act of his in violation of the Seventh Commandment. But while thus conversing on a variety of topics, a man suddenly entered by a side door, and vehemently accused him of being there for an unlawful purpose. And regardless of the Doctor's protestation of innocence, he threatened violence and demanded money. Here the Doctor gave his note for $500, which he afterwards paid. And he took a written discharge. About one year after that, while walking in a different street, he was addressed in a similar manner by another woman, well dressed, and of respectable appearance. She invited him into her house, which was richly furnished. A conversation ensued, and in the midst of it two men rushed in with great apparent anger, threatening violence if he did not pay money; and this tragedy ended like the other, in his giving a note for $500. Some months after this he was met in his evening walk, which had been a custom with him for many years, by a respectable-looking woman, who addressed him and recited to him a narrative of her distresses. She said she had been forsaken by her dissipated husband, and that she had a boy on whose behalf she desired to secure his interest. He walked with this woman several times afterwards—but always in public, and generally their meetings were accidental. The letters of which mention had been made in the papers, followed upon these conversations. They were written in the first instance, on a topic mentioned by her—without a disguise of his hand, and without a signature. Afterwards through a newspaper, there came out some threats of publishing these letters. And here he, with legal advice, paid $500.

After this, repeated efforts were made to compel him to pay other sums for keeping these matters secret. And he did from time to time pay such sums; though they were small compared with the preceding. And it was one of these processes to squeeze another sum from him which led to the exposure, as stated above. There is reason to believe that these payments of something short of two thousand dollars were made out of money that was saved by him when in the pastoral office.

Such, we believe, is the substance of the recital as made by himself. Its deficient points will be readily enough apprehended by the reader, though they create no necessity for discrediting his denial of any adulterous act. And it may or may not here be worth the paper on which we print it, to say that the newspaper which was the vehicle of this exposure, now comes out and affirms that the Doctor was the victim of conspiracy, and pretends to be able to give all the particulars in the case. His family are in a position that makes an affecting appeal for the sympathy and prayers of the Church—for their sufferings under what may be called the worst of bereavements, cannot even be imagined by a stranger.

The *Recorder* adds the following note to the appended card which appears in the religious papers of this City and of Boston:

"The facts referred to below had no connection with Dr. Pomroy's official action; and so far as the reports of his having paid money to keep wicked men silent are correct, the payments are believed to have been the sacrifice of private property accumulated during his pastoral ministry."

To the Members and Friends of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions:

Dr. Pomroy, by reason of acts involving his moral character, which have very recently come to the knowledge of the Prudential Committee having found it necessary to resign his office of Secretary for Correspondence of the Home Department the duties of that department will, for the present, be dscharged by Mr. Treat. Dr. Anderson will continue, as heretofore, to have charge of the Foreign Correspondence, and Dr. Wood that of New-York. Messrs. Treat and Wood, with the missionaries here on a visit, will render all practicable aid to the District Secretaries in the Missionary Conventions to be held in different parts of the country. In this time of affliction and distress at home, but of great and general prosperity in the missions abroad, the Prudential Committee and Executive Officers confidently appeal to their brethren in the Gospel ministry, and in the churches, for their sympathy and prayers, and for their earnest coöperation. By order of the Prudential Committee.

CHARLES STODDARD, Chairman.
R. Anderson, Clerk.
Missionary House, Boston, Nov. 29, 1859.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Wm. O. Johnson, late of ship *Mastiff*, burned at sea, has returned to Salem (Mass.) in good health. The *Register* says that his wife has also recovered from the fatigue and excitement consequent upon the dangers to which she was exposed.

The ex-King of Oude is said to have accepted a pension of twelve lacs, (£120,000,) and relinquished all claims on Oude. The Lucknow *Herald* is informed that his Majesty added five Begums to the Zenana, and instructed his agents to forward all candidates for that honor to his palace at Calcutta.

The Boston *Journal* learns that the chess challenge of Mr. Montgomery, of Philadelphia, will be accepted by Mr. Hammond, of Boston. The recent controversy is likely to afford Mr. Hammond several opportunities, and there will probably be a number of matches played during the Winter.

Joshua R. Giddings was in Hartford last week, and while there wrote a letter, and fixed a stamp thereto, the first time, he remarked, that he paid postage in 21 years. His franking privilege expired Monday noon.

Marshal Pelissier has left Paris for Limoges, on his way to pay a visit to the Duchess d'Isly at the chateau of La Durantie, where she has resided since the death of her husband, Marshal Bugeaud.

Prince Alfred, of England, arrived at the Piræus on the 10th, on board the *Euryalus* frigate. His Royal Highness will remain for some days at Athens, where the Court is preparing *fêtes* in his honor.

The Princess Menschikoff is daily expected in Paris. A suite of apartments have been taken for her highness at the Hotel de Vouillemont, Rue des Champs Elysées.

Madame Anna Bishop and the Ravels are performing engagements in Boston.

Edwin Booth is playing in Savannah.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Journal de Médécine*, of Brussels, states that a few days ago a child of about a year old, who appeared to be in dreadful pain, and had a sort of foam at the mouth, was taken to an apothecary at Bossu, and he found that the little creature had been poisoned by sucking the painted face of a doll, in which an extract of lead had been mixed. He administered medicines which saved the child's life, but he suggests that toy-makers ought to be prohibited from employing poisonous substances in painting their playthings.

In West Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 6, a barn belonging to Patrick McAdams was set on fire and burnt to the ground. Two horses in the building were slightly injured. The fire is supposed to have been set by young children playing with matches. At Lynn, Dec. 6, the house of Chas. M. Maudant was slightly burnt. The fire originated in a chamber of the house where two of Mr. Maudant's children were playing, and accidentally set fire to a bed. The screams of the children were heard by the mother, who ran to the room, but before she could extricate them, they were seriously burned as well as herself.

The Troy *Times* says that six young men belonging to Schenectady paid West Troy a visit a few nights since, and, after enjoying themselves there for a time, started for home. They stopped at a tavern on the road and took all they wanted to drink, and when asked to pay assaulted the landlord. The landlord procured warrants, and an officer went with him in pursuit. Four of them were arrested, taken before Justice Montgomery, and fined $50 apiece or sent to jail six months. One or two of them managed to pay their fines; the others were sent to the Penitentiary.

Mr. James Vennell, sexton at the Friends' Burial Ground, Newton Township, Camden County, N. J., while attending upon a funeral, last week, immediately after lowering the coffin into the grave, fell back and expired. The deceased was seventy-nine years of age, and served in the war of 1812, in the old "Camden Blues," under command of Captain Newton.

Bishop Ullathorne, of Birmingham, England, has issued a pastoral to the Roman Catholics of the midland counties, with reference to the affairs of Italy. He sets forth the importance of the retention of temporal authority by the Pope, and would have it believed that the revolt in the States of the Church is not the spontaneous movement of the population, but has been stirred up by foreign emissaries.

An exposure of the means by which some journals are kept before the public has occurred in the North of England. The *Northern Daily Express*, which has hitherto advocated extreme Radical principles, has suddenly veered round to Protection, and is writing a series of articles in favor of the Navigation laws. The "consideration" is an order for 3,000 copies of each number, which are purchased by the Shipowners' Association, and distributed gratis.

The British Government is drawing largely on the white-oak forests of Virginia. Over 300 men are now employed in getting timber in the mountains near Rowlesburg, on the Cheat River, which is to be used for gun-carriages. The contractor has orders which it will take two years to complete. The Cheat River oak is said to be the best yet imported into England, and far surpassing Canada oak, which it is superseding.

A horse and cart backed into one of Crane's quarries, on the road between Bloomfield and Newark, N. J., and fell a distance of thirty-five feet. Singular to tell, the horse escaped with a few bruises, while the cart was demolished.

The law passed some six or seven years ago, by which the killing of deer was prohibited for five years, has had the effect to render this species of game comparatively plenty in the shore counties of New-Jersey.

The *University Society Magazine* states the case of a seaman who had jumped from a wreck, saving himself from drowning by the use of empty corked wine bottles under his arms and in his guernsey shirt.

The British Government intends in a short time to supply some heavy guns to Carrickfergus, with a view to the defence of Belfast Lough, and to erect batteries in the ensuing Spring for the more effectual protection of the approaches to the harbor of Belfast.

A spiritual medium in St. Louis writes to a spiritualist newspaper that she was directed by "spirit-power" to apply for several copies of his paper *gratis*. The obliging editor sent them at once, saying not a word about pay.

The Cologne *Gazette* states that an industrial exhibition which had been in contemplation for the three northern kingdoms, and which was to have been held at Copenhagen next Summer, has been postponed until 1861.

Two decrees have just came out in Tuscany—one totally abolishes the newspaper stamp; the other suppresses the Knights of St. Stephen's, who had pensions for doing nothing, and were broken-down nobles in receipt of out-door relief.

A line of omnibuses has recently been established at Beyrout, the first ever seen in Syria. The Bedouins run from all sides to see them pass, and stand looking after them with astonishment.

The Arabian horse *Imaum*, one of the two presented to President Van Buren, in 1837, by the Imaum of Muscat, died near Richmond recently, aged 30.

The slave Green, convicted of the murder of his master, F. M. Wright, was hung at St. Joseph, Mo., last Friday.

LAW REPORTS.

THE ISTHMUS STEAMSHIPS.

George Law and the United States Mail Steamship Company—A Conflict of Interests.

Horace F. Clark and Edward N. Dickerson, Trustees of the United States Mail Steamship Company, and Albert G. Sloo, vs. George Law, The Panama Railroad Company, The North Atlantic Steamship Company, and Marshall O. Roberts.—This was the argument on an order to show cause why the defendants should not be perpetually enjoined from all use and occupation of certain lands, wharves, buildings, &c., situate at Navy Bay, in New-Granada, which is one of the ports of the Isthmus. A temporary injunction was granted on the 3d inst., by Judge Hilton, sitting at Special Term in the Common Pleas, with the order named, which was now returnable, and was argued at great length before Judge Daly, in the same branch of the Court.

The plaintiffs herein, and Marshall O. Roberts, are the Trustees of the United States Mail Steamship Company, and of the interest of Sloo, who was the original contractor with the Government for carrying the mail.

The following are the facts of the case, in brief, although the papers are voluminous as the records of Congress. Sometime before the commencement of the construction of the Panama Railroad, the Republic of New-Granada granted to the Company undertaking that enterprise a certain tract of land situate at Navy Bay, on the Isthmus, to be used as a port for the better accommodation of travelers on that route from one ocean to the other.

In 1847 Albert G. Sloo contracted to carry the Government mail from this port to the Isthmus, but afterwards failed, or for some reason assigned his interest in the contract to George Law, Roberts, &c., who were considered Trustees of the Company, and as such Trustees, as alleged by the plaintiffs, these gentlemen accepted of the Panama Railroad Company the privilege of running their steamships to this port. The plaintiffs aver this privilege was given by the Panama Railroad Company for the purpose of inducing the Mail Company to run their ships to Navy Bay, thus expecting to benefit their own road. The deed of trust so made between the contractor Sloo and the defendants Law and Roberts provided for the substitution of new Trustees by the original Trustees, and such substitutions have been made from time to time until the present plaintiffs and Roberts became such. At the time the privilege granted by the Panama Company was given to the Trustees, the plaintiffs allege that the Panama Railroad Company promised to the Trustees a deed of the property or privilege; that subsequently the deed was given to Law *for the Company*; but after the trust estate of the Company had erected buildings, &c., on the property at an expense of $150,000. Law, however, acted upon the deed as though it was his personal property, and has since leased to the North Atlantic Steamship Company the privilege of landing on this wharf, and of using the improvements made at the expense of the trust estate of the company. He claims that the deed was given to him personally.

The plaintiffs, holding that the deed was made to the company, bring this action to restrain that company from landing their passengers and freight at that wharf or port, and to restrain Law from claiming under his pretended deed, or from exercising any control over the property and privileges in question. Law was to have at the rate of $3,000 for six months, of the Atlantic Company, for the use of the wharf and port. The plaintiffs say that as Roberts has declined to act with them, as one of such trustees, without any explanation, they have thought it proper to make him a party defendant. Roberts does not appear to defend. Law defends on the ground that Sloo had released him from his responsibility as trustee before he obtained the deed to the land, and that the United States Mail Steamship Company, *as a* Company, had estopped themselves from such or any other proceedings against him, by accepting a loan from him of the entire property in dispute. He also claims that the property is his, and that he has the right to lease it to whom he pleases, and that, as the Company built on his land, they cannot now be seized thereof in consequence. The Atlantic Steamship Company defend on the ground that, as Law is the owner of the wharf, and as they have a six months' privilege of landing there, these plaintiffs cannot preclude them.

On the argument, plaintiffs' counsel contended that, as the Code had provided for such cases by allowing the Court's jurisdiction in other than local causes, hence they have jurisdiction of the parties to the action.

Defendants' counsel contended that, as the land was not in the County, the Court had no jurisdiction whatever.

The case is one of great interest, and involves much money. Decision reserved.

Wm. M. Evarts and C. A. Rapello, for plaintiffs; D. B. Eaton for Panama Railroad Company; J. W. Ashmead and H. W. Robinson for George Law; Jeremiah Larocque for North Atlantic Steamship Company.

United States Marshal's Office.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SLAVE-TRADER—CAPT. FARNUM IN CUSTODY—A EUROPEAN FUGITIVE SURRENDERED.

A few days since Mr. Henry R. Jackson, of Savannah, the attorney prosecuting the case of the *Wanderer*, arrived in this City, attended by Mr. Lucian Peyton, special agent of Government. They brought with them an affidavit of Mr. John Boston, Collector of Savannah, alleging that J. Egbert Farnum, Captain of the yacht *Wanderer*, and a citizen of the United States, had forcibly detained a number of negroes on board said vessel in May last; that he landed a lot of the negroes on Jekyl Island, in the District of Georgia, with intent to sell them as slaves; and that said Farnum is a pirate according to the act of Congress passed in 1820. The case was laid before Judge Betts, of this District, who issued a special warrant for the arrest of the accused. On Friday night Capt. Rynders and Deputy Keefe arrested Farnum at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Marshal took him to his own residence, and locked him up in the parlor. The Marshal had special orders from Washington to attend to this matter in person. On Saturday the prisoner was taken before Judge Betts, and the necessary papers were executed to take the prisoner to Savannah, whither he departed on Saturday evening.

Dr. Gustav Schilling was arrested on Saturday morning by Mr. Joseph Thompson, Deputy United States Marshal of this district, by virtue of a warrant of extradition issued by Geo. F. Betts, Esq., United States Commissioner, under the treaty existing between the Government of the United States and the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, charging Schilling with the crimes of forgery, and also of the utterance of forged papers during the years 1856 and 1857. The accused was taken before Commissioner Betts and held for examination to-day at 1 o'clock.

General Sessions.

THE CASE OF GORDON, THE EMIGRANT RUNNER.

On Saturday, in this Court, John Gordon, *alias* Stephen Gordon, convicted on Thursday of assaulting a Frenchman, whom he had grossly swindled in the purchase of a ticket, was arraigned for sentence. His counsel, Ex-Recorder Smith, offered to the Court some papers, the purport of which was that Gordon was an uncommonly peaceable man, upright and just in all his dealings, never coveting or desiring other men's goods, &c., &c. On this ground Mr. Smith urged Recorder Barnard not to be severe with his client, but to let him off easily. But a lawyer representing the Executive Committee of the Society recently formed in the City for the protection of emigrants from runners, ticket and boarding-house swindlers, who was in Court, opposed Mr. Smith's motion, and stated to Recorder Barnard that he would be able in a few days to show that Gordon was one of the very worst of his class, and quite an expert in defrauding emigrants. He begged, therefore, that sentence might be deferred, that he might have opportunity to place the prisoner's character in its true light before the Court. The Recorder at once acceded to the request, and postponed passing sentence till the last day of term. If the Emigrant Protection Society can make good their agent's statement, Recorder Barnard will certainly impose the highest penalty allowed by the law. In the meantime, his notice that if he were approached outside the Court by any of Gordon's political friends, he would increase the punishment in any case, has had a good effect, none of those gentry caring to trouble him.

John Candee, convicted of an attempt to commit a burglary, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for nine months.

Mary Woodruff, charged with stealing a watch, and who has been some months in the Tombs, awaiting trial, was discharged—no witness appearing against her.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Sutherland, J.—*Williams, et. al. vs. Conrad and others.*—A decree to be entered declaring the construction of the will of Ephraim Conrad according to the principles stated in written opinion, which decree is to be settled on three days' notice.

CHAMBERS.

Clerke, J.—*Neidrick vs. Neidrick.*—Divorce not granted.

Gilder vs. Gilder.—Divorce granted.

The matter of opening public places between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixth streets—report confirmed.

Quackenbush vs. Oliver.—Motion granted on payment of costs of March term, and $5 costs of motion.

Brush vs. Connett—*King vs. Same.*—Motions in each case denied.

Roosevelt, J.—*Henry vs. Bloodgood.*—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Junkele vs. Beach.—Judgments affirmed.

Agate vs. Richards.—Judgment rendered, and new trial ordered—costs to abide the event.

McCullough vs. Colby.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Ganson vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment for defendant with costs.

Kinsman vs. Michael—*Brookman vs. Metcalf*—*Goodrich vs. New.*—New trials ordered—costs to abide event.

Calendar—Monday, Dec. 12.

United States District Court.—Nos. 96, 102, 108, 119, 121, 99, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 62, 67, 72, 76.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 2286, 2425, 2427, 2443, 2445, 953, 1207, 2263, 2239, 2161, 1933, 1723, 2091, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2435, 909. *Part II.*—Nos. 2428, 760, 2152, 2796, 2798, 2800, 2576, 1330, 1024, 2836, 2888, 2890, 2892, 2894, 2896, 2898, 2900, 2902, 2906, 2908.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 90 to 97, 99, 100, 101, 101½, 103, 104, 105, 106, 45, 10, 13, 18.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 1365, 1176, 1606 to 1614, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621. *Part II.*—Nos. 1491, 1492, 109, 691, 144, 1195, 1235, 1456, 1556, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 67, 1210, 899, 1168, 1200,

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 8 bbls. Ashes, 17,209 bbls. Flour, 385 bbls. Corn Meal, 5,000 bushels Corn, 3,450 bushels Rye, 7,099 bushels Barley, 52,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Malt, 1,561 pkgs. Provisions, and 150 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 70 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½; and 40 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ℔ bbl. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,427 bbls., including 1,082 bbls. Pots, and 345 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 650 bags Rio at 11¾c.@12c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day of 3,800 bales, over half *in transitu*. Prices are unaltered.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Middling	11	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
Middling Fair	11¾	12	12⅛	12⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been lightly dealt in to-day. The demand has been very moderate, chiefly for lots wanted by the home trade, though some inquiry has prevailed for extra State for shipment. Prices tend downward. We have heard of sales of 9,600 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State at $5 07½@$5 15; extra State at $5 27½@$5 40; chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 10@$5 20; extra Wisconsin at $5 30@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 35@$6 15; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 55; round hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, $5 60@$5 75, chiefly within the range, ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50 @$5 00
Superfine State	5 07½@ 5 15
Extra State	5 27½@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 10 @ 5 20
Extra Wisconsin	5 30 @ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35 @ 6 15
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40 @ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 60 @ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80 @ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40 @ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 60 @ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 40 @ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 50 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is in demand and is steady. Sales have been reported of 1,600 bbls. in lots, at $5 65@$5 80 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian continues quiet at former rates. There were 280 bbls. sold, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 45@$6 60 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 85@$3 95 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and heavy. Prices are somewhat nominal. Sales were reported of only two or three boatloads of Milwaukee Club, at $1 20 ℔ bushel. Corn is scarce and quiet; sales have been confined to 10,000 bushels at 83c.@87c. for new yellow, and 94c.@95½c. for old yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand at 89c.@90c. ℔ bushel, but is held higher; sales 2,000 bushels. Barley is in request at uniform rates; sales, 11,500 bushels, including State at 75c.@77c., and Canada East at 73c.@76c. ℔ bushel. Oats find ready buyers, including Canada at 46c.@47c.; Western at 46c.@46½c.; State, at 46c.@47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 42c.@45c.; and Southern at 40c.@43c. ℔ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales have been made in Boston of 2,950 bales, part to arrive, at 11¼c.@11½c. ℔ yard.

HAY—Sales 900 bales North River, at 80c.@85c. for shipment, and 90c.@$1 for local use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Have been quiet. Prices have been somewhat unsettled. Week's receipts, 39,504 hides. Sales 28,021 hides. Stock in first hands, 230,000 Dry Hides, 13,300 Wet Salted Hides, 800 Horse Hides, and 100 bales East India Hides. The stock comprises 105,500 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Rosario, 23,000 Rio Grande, 2,000 Orinoco, 3,000 Maracaibo, 11,000 Porto Cabello, &c., 7,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 7,800 Tampico and Matamoros, 5,800 Central American and San Juan, 1,000 Savanilla and Bogota, 13,500 Bahia and Pernambuco, 9,600 Truxillo, 3,000 Rio Hache, 1,000 St. Domingo and Port au Platte, 9,000 Para and Maranham, 1,000 West Indies, &c., 4,700 Texas, 1,000 Western and Southwestern, 1,000 Southern, 16,000 Zanzibar and African, 4,500 common East India, 800 Dry S. A. Horse. 100 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 4,100 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 600 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 4,600 Wet Salted Australian, 4,000 Wet Salted Domestic.

LEATHER—The week's movements in this line

Messrs. Wheel & Weidemeyer notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The protracted stormy weather of the present week has materially interfered with the removal of all bulky merchandise. Few transient buyers have visited our business locality, and transactions were principally confined to orders received from eastern and western sections of the Union. We do not feel warranted to reduce our quotation of prices, but may remark that sales of good Leather are reported as having taken place below current figures. Oak Sole—The demand is steady, and rates have undergone no further modification. Receipts of Sole Leather for the week, about 65,000 sides. Upper in the rough and finished stock continue quiet, as heretofore. The boot and shoe business remains dull, and manufacturers are rather inactive."

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 100 bbls. new crop New-Orleans, at 50c.@51c. ℘ gallon.

METALS—Sales have been quite limited, here, to-day. Prices have not varied much.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, to-day. Common Resin, $1 50 ℘ 310 lbs.; Crude Turpentine, $3 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Spirits Turpentine, 44½c.@45c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Linseed, are in request, at uniform prices. Crude Whale, 48c.@50c.; Crude Sperm, $1 35@$1 38; Linseed, 55c.@56c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in demand, and sales have been made of 2,000 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16 37½@$16 50 for Mess, and $11 45@$11 50 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were likewise reported of 150 pkgs. Cut Meats, at 7c. for Shoulders, and 9½c.@10c. for Hams; also, 550 boxes ribbed long Western Middles, deliverable in each of the ensuing three months, at 9c.; and 350 boxes Cumberland Middles, deliverable in January and February, at 8¾c. ℘ lb. Lard is improving; sales 275 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ℘ lb. Beef is brisk and buoyant; sales, 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 37 for new extra Western Mess; $5 12@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18@$20 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$14 50 ℘ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ℘ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8c.@11c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 250 tcs., in lots, at $3 62½@$4 37½, ℘ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—In Boston, 3,000 bags Calcutta Linseed were sold at $1 56, cash, ℘ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been more active, sales having been made of 1,750 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6⅞c.@7¼c.; 350 boxes Havana, at 7¾c.@8½c.; and 4,000 bags Bahia, at 6⅞c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day: 10,000 lbs. prime at 10¾c. ℘ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been in fair demand at former rates.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 27c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 500 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d. ℘ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; 600 tcs. Beef at 3s. 9d.; 100 tcs. do., by steamer, at 6s. 6d.; 500 boxes Cheese at 30s.; 500 boxes do., by steamer, at 50s.; and 20 bales Sponge ½d. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d.; 10 tons Maple at 25s.; 100 tcs. Beef at 5s. 3d.; 100 bbls. Pork at 3s. 9d.; 300 bbls. Resin at 3s.; and 200 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. For Antwerp, 4,000 Hides at ½c. ℘ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: "A ship (3,800 bales capacity) from New-Orleans to Marseilles, Tobacco at $14 ℘ hhd., and back from Sicily to New-York, $2,800; ship *Tranquebar*, 868 tons, from Savannah to Liverpool, Cotton, 13-32d.; brig *Anna Wellington*, 296 tons, to Buenos Ayres, $3,750; a brig, 3,600 bbls., from Sicily to New-York or New-Orleans, $2,800; a bark, 426 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar 40c., and Molasses $2 50 on deck; one, 242 tons, to South Side Cuba, $1,400; a schooner, 340 tons, to Cardenas, $2,200; one, 240 tons, to Cardenas and back, $1,800; one, 290 tons, to Havana, $2,000; a brig, 331 tons, to Nuevitas and back, Sugar 38c., Melado 36c., Molasses $3 50 under, and $3 on deck; a schooner, from Jacksonville to Porto Rico and back to New-York, Sugar 50c., and Molasses $3 50, cargo out free; one, 130 tons, from Orange Mills, Flor., to Nassau, N. P., Pitch Pine Lumber, $10, and back from Turks Islands to New-York, Salt, 10c.; one, 200 tons, from St. Marys, Geo., to Barbadoes, Resawed Lumber, $10 50; one, 140 tons, to St. Kitts, $750, and back from Sombrero to Norfolk, City Point or Baltimore, Guano, $4; one, 242 tons, to Fernandina and back, Boards, $10; a bark, 400 tons, to San Francisco, Coal, $11 50; and a brig, 299 tons, to Trinidad, P. S., on private terms.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

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R. F. I.

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TESTIMONIAL.

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FOR THE STEREOSCOPE!!
"GOOD FOR A COLD."

Just received by the *Persia*, a choice assortment of entirely new views; Groups, Landscapes, &c., &c., and for sale at greatly REDUCED PRICES,
At the New-York Dépôt of the
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
No. 534 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5. Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY,

SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM ITS TRUTH, viz: That PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, judges, attorneys, doctors, clergymen, professional men and gentlemen and ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles County, Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Some time last Summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair.

We are, yours respectfully,
GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative, about two months ago, it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparations I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing and beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performance of all that is claimed for it.

Mrs. C. SYMONDS,
CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 10, 1857. No. 114 3d-st.

WELLINGTON, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever, some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others that are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. Yours respectfully, A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST;
DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.

Hyacinths, 50 cents per dozen; Iris, 10 cents per doz.; Tulips, 12 cents per doz.; Jonquilles, 10 cents per doz.; Narcissus, 20 cents per doz.; Gladiolus, 12 cents per doz.; Crocus, 30 cents per doz.; 100 Crown Imperials, 6c. each. First quality, named roots, for sale as above, or by the case, at SHEPPARD'S Horticultural Agency, No. 178½ Water-st., up stairs.

HOUSEKEEPER'S GOODS AT AUCTION prices at private sale, on and after Monday, Dec. 12. Table cutlery, tea trays, fire sets, plated ware, hat stands, &c.; plated forks and spoons, refrigerators, pots, kettles and kitchen utensils, to close the stock. Fixtures, cases, signs, woods, &c., for sale low. Store to let or lease. STEPHEN WM. SMITH, 534 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER PERSIA.
ONE THOUSAND
PARIS BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
MADE FOR THE PARIS RETAIL TRADE
OF THIS SEASON,
IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,
AND
WILL BE SOLD AT MUCH LESS THAN THEIR VALUE.
PRICES FOR THE SQUARE, from $20 to $50.
And FOR LONG, from $25 to $75,
FOR THE RICHEST SHAWLS MANUFACTURED.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

REDUCTION IN FURS!
THE ENTIRE OF OUR
MAGNIFICENT FUR STOCK
IS THIS DAY
GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.

Buyers who are judges will at once perceive the great reduction, and it is our determination to sell our entire FUR STOCK before Jan. 1.

We solicit all who desire to procure GENUINE FURS CHEAP to examine our Goods before purchasing.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
THE FINEST CLOAKS OF THE SEASON,
AND
THE LATEST STYLES,
WE HAVE NOW ON HAND.

We have also REDUCED THE PRICES of our entire assortment, embracing OVER (5,000) FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS, nearly the entire of which have been manufactured or imported within the last three weeks.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

SILKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
ELEGANT PARIS ROBES IN GREAT VARIETY.
RICH BAYADERE STRIPED and PLAID DRESS SILKS.
VERY RICH EVENING SILKS and ROBES.
ALSO,
A full assortment of desirable styles Low-priced Plaids, Bayaderes, Stripes, &c., &c., &c.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Are now offering at prices
REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
A large and elegant assortment of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Tassels Bands, Curtain-fixtures of every kind.
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW-SHADES,
And a large and desirable stock of
CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, MATS, RODS, &c., &c., &c.

HOLIDAY DRESS GOODS,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
PRICES REDUCED!!!
Paris Poplins, Paris Printed Cashmeres, Wool Plaids, French Merinoes, M. de Laines, De Beges, Silk and Worsted Crossovers, Lustres, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A full assortment of Plain and Fancy Irish Poplins, of the celebrated manufacture of Pim Brothers, Dublin—
AND
A very large assortment of LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS of every description.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS, &c.,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At No. 355 BROADWAY.
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT
of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
GREATLY REDUCED.
For the convenience of customers, Cheap Goods for Holiday Presents will be arranged on the Centre Tables,
On MONDAY, Dec. 12.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

VERY RICH BLACK SILK
LYONS VELVET
FOR CLOAKS OR DRESSES,
At less than two-thirds the actual value,
Just received, will be offered
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, Dec. 12.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, Dec. 12,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
of
RICH SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
and
SILKS BY THE YARD,
At merely nominal prices,
Until Jan. 1.
No. 355 BROADWAY.

EVENING ROBES,
RICH AND ELEGANT,
At $5 per Robe and Upwards,
Received per steamer *Ocean Queen*,
Open at Retail, on MONDAY, Dec. 12.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

FRENCH MERINOES AT 75 CENTS,
Worth Nine Shillings.
PLAID AND STRIPED OTTOMANS,
At 75 cents, Worth 10s.,
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
On MONDAY, Dec. 12,
Will be offered, at greatly reduced prices:
1,000 fine French Embroidered Collars, at 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1.
500 fine French Embroidered Collars, at $1 25.
500 fine French Embroidered Collars, at $1 50.
Also,
300 fine French Embroidered Handkerchieft, at $1 25 and $1 50 each.
Also,
500 dozen Ladies' Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, at $1 per dozen,
WARRANTED ALL LINEN.
Also,
A large assortment of
POINT-LACE HONITON MALTESE COLLARS,
Equally cheap, at
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.'S,
No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

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500 PIECES
OF AMERICAN DE LAINES,
At 12½ cents per yard,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Now open at
No. 335 BROADWAY, corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.,
Will open
A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF SILKS,
On Monday, Dec. 12,
At 62½c. and 75c. per yard.
Among the cheapest goods of the
SEASON.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
$100,000 worth will be offered FOR THIS MONTH,
at such prices as must command immediate sale,
comprising the following novelties:
Black Thread and French Lace Veils, Coiffures, &c.
Real Point Lace Collars, $3 50 and upwards.
Real Point and Point Applique Lace Sets and Hdkfs.
Valenciennes Lace Sets, from $4 50 and upward.
Medallion Lace Sets, from $6 and upward.
Valenciennes and Insertion Handkerchiefs, from $5 and upward.
$1,000 Paris Embroidered Hdkfs, $1, worth $1 50.
5,000 Paris Embroidered Collars and Sets—half the usual price.
Real Point and Valenciennes Laces, in great variety.
INFANTS' ROBES, WAISTS and CAPS.
Breakfast and Traveling Sets (entirely new styles.)
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

AMERICAN, JAPANESE, MANILLA, CHInese, French, Irish, German and Russian Goods; American Indian Bask-work, Fans, Mocasins, &c.; Japanese Fancy Goods, Wash and Figured Silks, and American Indian Beadwork, in great variety.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway, Chinese curiosities of all kinds, wholesale and retail. Dress Silks and Pine-apple Goods, Shawls, Crapes, &c.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway, French Fans of every style per latest arrivals; Chinese Feather Fans, very elegantly painted, carved and plain.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway, rich painted Canton and Japanese China; also blue and white Canton Dinner Sets, and many curious, rare and useful articles, suitable for Christmas and New-Year's gifts, only to be found at FOUNTAIN & CO.'S, No. 653 Broadway.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm name of J. G. ISHAM & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSEPH G. ISHAM is authorized to settle all copartnership claims and demands.

J. G. ISHAM,
Dated Dec. 10, 1859. N. J. BUSHE.

BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 12,
RICH SILKS BY THE YARD,
ELEGANT SILK ROBES,
PLAIN AND PRINTED FRENCH MERINOES,
FIGURED ALL WOOL DELAINES,
PARIS PRINTED DELAINES,
and new styles of Dress Goods too numerous to mention,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
50 per cent. below regular prices.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE,
Will offer Dec. 12
300 PIECES LUPIN'S FINE FRENCH MERINOES
at 90 cents per yard, worth $1 25.
also,
EXTRA QUALITY FIGURED
FRENCH ALL WOOL DELAINES,
At 44 cents per yard, worth 75 cents.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway.

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481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
WILL OFFER, DEC. 12,
1,200 PIECES
RICH SILKS,
ONLY 75 CENTS PER YARD.
VALUE, $1 25.

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481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
WILL OFFER, DEC. 12,
1,000 FRENCH WORKED COLLARS,
AT FIFTY CENTS,
VALUE, $1.

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481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 12,
1,000 DOZEN
LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
AT $2 25 PER DOZEN,
WORTH $4.

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481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
WILL OFFER, DEC. 12,
1,000 DOZEN
LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
AT $3 PER DOZEN,
WORTH $6.

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481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
WILL OFFER, DEC. 12,
1,000 PIECES
RICH SILKS, EXTRA QUALITY,
AT $1 PER YARD,
REDUCED FROM $1 75.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 12,
The balance of their Fall importation of
LACE GOODS,
at low prices, consisting of
POINT D'ALENCON,
POINT A L'AIGUILLE,
BRUSSELS POINT,
MECHLIN and HONITON,
In Capes, Collars, Sets, Barbes, Coiffures, &c., &c.
This will be a good opportunity for persons wishing to make Christmas presents.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open an additional lot of
MUSLIN DELAINES, CALICOES, PARAMATTAS,
WOOL PLAIDS and STUFF GOODS, &c., &c.
On MONDAY, Dec. 12.
For the convenience of customers, these goods are cut up in dress patterns, and sold at a separate counter.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 12,
CLOAKS AT GREAT BARGAINS,
Comprising the
NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

NEW CLOAKS.
NEW CLOAKS.
NEW CLOAKS.
EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT VERY GREAT BARGAINS.
ELEGANT VELVET CLOAKS.
ELEGANT CLOTH CLOAKS.
ELEGANT BEAVER CLOAKS.

W. D. ELLIOTT, Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., respectfully announces to intending purchasers of Cloaks that he has manufactured, in anticipation of the approaching festive season, a most superb assortment of rich and fashionable garments, which he will offer during the next three weeks at astonishingly low prices.

ELLIOTT (late) MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.

LADIES' FURS AND CLOAKS.
APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY GIFTS.
An unusually large assortment of rich and fashionable articles have been prepared by the subscriber, and will be offered for the balance of the season
AT TRULY POPULAR PRICES.
SPLENDID AMERICAN SABLE CAPES,
TIPPETS, CUFFS AND MUFFS.
Also RICH VELVET CLOAKS
and
RICH CLOTH CLOAKS.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

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361 BROADWAY. 539
TUCKER
Is clearing out a large stock of
SOIREE COIFFURES,
at $1 50 the set.
HIS BRIDAL SET,
so popular, needs no comment.
J. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that for the
HOLIDAYS,
his surroundings are of a very pleasing character.
Three more cases on point of arrival.

EMBROIDERIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received several cases of new and uncommonly cheap
EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED SETS,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
ALSO,
LACES, VEILS, WINTER GLOVES, GAUNTLET GLOVES,
And the very best
PARIS MADE KID GLOVES,
For both LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

DRESS GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS invite special attention to their
SILK DEPARTMENT,
As they now offer FIGURED SILKS,
PLAID SILKS, STRIPE SILKS, BAYADERE SILKS and SILK ROBES
at much less than the
COST OF IMPORTATION.
ALSO,
MERINOES, PRINTED MERINOES, OTTOMANS, PLAIDS, DE LAINES and PRINTS,
at the lowest prices.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BROCHE SHAWLS,
LONG and SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS,
ZEPHYR WOOL SHAWLS
and SCARFS.
A large assortment at the lowest prices, at
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE IN CARPETS.
Axminster, Wilton Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain CARPETS.
The newest patterns from the most celebrated European Manufacturers, at extremely low prices.
OIL-CLOTHS, COCOA MATTING,
RUGS, MATS, &c. &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

LARGE SIZE ALL WOOL ENGLISH BLANKETS,
4-4 SHAKER FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL PRINTED OPERA FLANNELS,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BARGAINS IN FURS.
REAL RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK,
SQUIRREL,
&c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

SEVEN-FLOUNCED SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
And other Paris Novelties, the first imported, just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
AND NAPKINS TO MATCH.
Some extra large size, slightly soiled, for sale greatly below their value.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
A complete assortment, many choice novelties, recently received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN COLLARS, 25c. to 50c. each.
Do. do. sets, 75c. and upwards.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

TO DRESS AND CLOAK MAKERS.
T. DARTOIS, THE FRENCH TRIMMING maker, No. 54 Bleecker-st.,
Has received from Paris, by last steamer, a large and stylish assortment of dress and cloak trimmings and ornaments, in every new style. We make by order, in all colors.

CLOAKS AND BONNETS—SPECIAL SALE.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.
Closing the season's styles at a great sacrifice.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION OF RICH SILKS.
Will open on MONDAY, Dec. 12,
50 pieces New Styles, at $1 per yard, reduced from $1 50.
50 pieces 75 cents per yard, reduced from $1 25.
100 pieces 5s. per yard, reduced from $1.
75 pieces at 4s and 4s. 6d., worth 6s.
Ladies will please look at these Silks before purchasing elsewhere.

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691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT LOW PRICES!
MUSLIN DELAINES, 1s. and 1s. 6d., worth 1s. 6d. and 2s.
Yard-wide ENGLISH PRINTS, 1s., worth 1s. 6d.
Double-fold PARAMATTAS, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
Also, a complete assortment of LOW-PRICE DRESS GOODS, from 1s. 6d. per yard to 4s.,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

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691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
KID GLOVES FOR THE MILLION.
OPENED, THIS DAY, 500 dozen FRENCH KID GLOVES, at 5s. per pair, equal to any Glove in the market, and never have been sold for less than 7s.
Ladies may rest assured that these Goods are a superior quality, and the most decided bargain ever offered in this City.

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691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
AN IMMENSE RUSH for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
100 pieces ALL-WOOL DELAINE, FULL CHINTZ, at 2s. 6d. and 3s., reduced from 4s. and 6s.

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691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Have opened TWO CASES
VALENCIA PLAIDS,
SUITABLE FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At 1s. 6d. per yard, former price 2s. 6d. and 3s.

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691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
FRENCH MERINOES, UNDER 50 CENTS PER YARD.
COST 75 CENTS TO IMPORT.
A RARE BARGAIN!

AT W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 264 BOWERY
Near Houston-st.
The ladies of New-York
And vicinity,
Will find one of the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF
BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
Which are
Manufactured for City trade
In all the leading styles
Introduced for the season.
WE HAVE NO OLD STOCK
To advertise at reduced prices.
OUR PRICES ARE POPULAR,
And our Goods command immediate sale.
PLEASE OBSERVE THE PRICES
Of the following New Styles of Cloaks.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS at $4 and $5.
A heavy, comfortable Cloak for general wear.
FINE CASTOR BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS at $6 and $7.
This is a favorite style, having the appearance of a
More costly article.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS at $8 and $9.
We invite special attention to this cloak.
We believe it will compare with those sold on
Broadway and Canal-st. at $12.
SUPER FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS at $10 50.
Superbly finished and lined with crotchet bertha.
Please observe the number and address,
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS.
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE
AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP LACE, EMBROIDERY
AND RIBBON STORE.
1,500 yards double-width silk illusions, 6c., 12c.
500 rich needle-work sets, 44c., 75c., $1.
1,800 needle-work collars, 12½c., 18c., 25c., 37c.
2,000 gents' linen handkerchiefs, 15c., 18c.
500 needlework handkerchiefs, 25c., 50c.
Best quality Shetland veils (all colors), 18c.
500 pretty wool rigolettes, 25c.
Rich velvet dress and cloak trimmings, 3c., 6c., 9c., 12c.
Splendid bunches black, white and colored feathers, 50c.
Gents' merino and wool half hose, 12½c., 15c., 18c.
Gloves, ribbons, laces, sleeves, flowers.
1,500 head dresses all the different styles.
1,500 pairs Kid gloves, all colors, 25c and 31c.,
with a large stock of other goods, all to be sold at the same low prices.
A fine assortment of fancy goods for the Holidays on exhibition in the wholesale room.
KINZEY,
No. 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

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25 PER CENT. REDUCTION.
MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway,
Having determined to dispose of considerable of their stock before stock-taking on Jan. 1, will offer for the next 20 days,
POINT A'GUILLE SETS,
POINT A'GUILLE COLLARS,
BLACK THREAD SHAWLS,
BLACK THREAD VEILS,
BLACK THREAD CAPES, &c., &c.,
at 25 per cent. reduction from usual prices.
EMBROIDERED SETS,
MEDALLION SETS,
INSERTION SETS,
EMBROIDERED HDKFS.,
of new and beautiful designs, at the same reduction.
THEIR STOCK OF RICH LACES IS UNSURPASSED,
being imported expressly for the best City retail trade.
The attention of purchasers is earnestly requested.

CURTAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
In order to close out the balance of their
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
are now offering to the retail trade.

Lace and Muslin Curtains, per set	$1 75	to $20 00
French Brocatelle, per set	70 00	to 85 00
German Broatelle, per set	40 00	to 50 00
Reps and Lustring	20 00	to 30 00
Satin Delaine	15 00	to 25 00
Tapestry and Cloth	35 00	to 45 00
English Damask	10 00	to 15 00

including Cornices and Trimmings complete.
Their stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS
has been selected by one of the firm, from the best European markets, and comprises the richest and most extensive assortment of these goods to be found in this City. They invite the inspection of the retail trade.

WINDOW SHADES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
of the handsomest designs and best materials, put up to windows from $2 to $10 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—SPECIAL SALE.
No. 551 Broadway, until the 31st inst.

English and American De Laine	12½ cents.
English and American Calicoes	10 cents.
Scotch Ginghams	12½ cents.
Poil De Chevers	25 cents.
Silk Alencias	12 cents.
Foulard Silks, 56 cents, worth	87½ cents.
Cuban Cloths, 1½ yards wide	50 cents.
Black and White Silks, handsome	75 cents.
Poplins and Valencias, reduced	25 per cent.
Rich Black Silks	$1.

Embroideries, Veils, &c., equally cheap. 200 pocket Handkerchiefs, 50 cents, previously sold $1.
Observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CAPS,
In new shapes and elegant designs, not to be found elsewhere.
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MEDALLION AND INSERTION CAPS,
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ILLUSION CAPES, BERTHAS, BRETELLES, AND WRISTLETS.
THREAD NET SLEEVES AND
MADE-UP LACE GOODS,
in endless variety. All very appropriate for
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FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORS,
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NO. 57 WALKER-ST.
Unquestionably the largest first-class furnishing establishment in New-York, receiving from
MESSRS. BARLOW, PAYNE & CO.,
Manufacturers' Agents,
LONDON, ENGLAND,
By steamers and sailing vessels, throughout the season, every desirable novelty for gentlemen's dress, in fabrics of high excellence, carefully selected, and will be found, on inspection, for style, quality and prices, the best house for economy in the United States.
London, No. 4 Coleman-st. { Articles of every description, purchased in London and Paris on commission. } Paris, No. 39 Rue St. Denis.
N. B.—All orders to be addressed to the New-York house.
N. B.—Agents for Sangster's Alpacca Umbrellas.
TOILET AND WARDROBE ARTICLES.

NEW CARPETS
At
REDUCED PRICES.
Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.
Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 30c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 6-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!—VERY HEAVY, $2 per pair; sold much below the market price to pay advances.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 229 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

301 GRAND-STREET. 301
TO CLOSE OUT THIS STOCK.
We would invite
Especial attention
To our Stock of
NEW AND RICH DRESS GOODS,
Comprising all that is
New, Rich and Beautiful,
In
SIKLS,
SHAWLS,
VELVETS,
MERINOES,
DE LAINES,
VALENTIAS,
VELOURS,
CLOAKS,
RAGLANS,
CHESTERFIELDS, &c.
Of each and all of the above
RICH DRESS GOODS,
Which are second to none
In this City,
We offer
At a discount of
40 PER CENT. ON THE ORIGINAL COST.
We ask none to buy until they have carefully examined each and every article to test the truth of our assertions.
AGAIN WE ASSERT
We have on hand
$100,000 WORTH OF RICH DRESS GOODS,
Mostly Suitable
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Which we offer at
60 Cents on the Orignal Cost.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
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LACE SETS AND LACE DRAPERIES.
LADIES, IN PREPARING THEIR PARLORS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
WILL PLEASE REMEMBER
THAT THEY WILL FIND
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway,
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE,
AT AUCTION PRICES.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway,
WILL BE FOUND
THE CHEAPEST CLOAKS IN THE CITY,
FROM THE LOWEST TO THE HIGHEST PRICES.
Also,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT
OF OPERA and PARTY CLOAKS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
EMBROIDERIES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Needlework Sets and Collars,
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Lace Handkerchiefs.
Rich Medallion Lace Sets and Collars.
Point and Point Applique Lace Sets, &c., &c.
Ladies please call and examine.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
SILKS WORTH $1 75 SELLING FOR $1 12½.
RICH SILK ROBES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT ALMOST HALF PRICE,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S.
No. 473 Broadway.

387—GREAT BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—387
Just received at
LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 387 Broadway,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF RICH VELVETS,
FOR LADIES' BONNETS,
of every hue and shade.
Also,
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF DRESS TRIMMINGS,
the newest and most fashionable styles, that will be sold
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
For the next Thirty Days.
N. B.—Ladies, now is the TIME TO BUY.
Don't mistake the No., 387 Broadway.
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING Goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

BROADCLOTHS.—BEAVER AND PILOT cloths, cassimeres, satinets, flannel, alpaca, prints, muslins, linens, tablecloths, &c., for sale at reduced prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

339 FURS! FURS! FURS! 339
Unprecedented attraction.
GREAT BARGAINS!
The entire elegant stock of the
RUSSIAN-AMERICAN FUR COMPANY,
to be sold at retail,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
Stock valued at $150,000,
AT NO. 339 BROADWAY,
between Worth and Franklin sts.
☞ Ladies are respectfully invited to examine the stock.

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39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! 39
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.,
39 At LEOPOLD LANG'S, No. 39 Maiden-lane. 39

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 38 Maiden Lane,
Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN,
FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c.
Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

F. BOOS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden-lane.

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 693 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers his stock of fancy furs very low, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail. S. GOGE, practical furrier, No. 49 Broadway, UP STAIRS.

SEVERAL SUPERB DARK SABLE CLOAKS and capes, warranted pure skins, at half price, at GAGE'S Fur House, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MORRIS'
UNRIVALED LONDON GIN.
WARRANTED GENUINE
OLD TOM.

The trade in London Gin between England and this country having seriously diminished of late years, I have found it necessary to come over and ascertain the causes, and must confess that I no longer wonder at it; for while some are manufacturing an absurd imitation here, and selling it as imported, others so swamp the genuine article with plain spirits, alcohol, &c., that it is impossible to recognize our old favorite in this new guise. In order to prevent this, I would send it over in sealed bottles, but that the United States prohibits the importation of foreign spirits in packages smaller than a puncheon. I have, therefore, taken a new store here in order to bottle and sell it genuine. I will only add that this is the best Gin made in London, and from its purity is fast superseding all other liquors. As a medicine, it stands unrivalled for its salutary effect on the kidneys, and other internal organs; while as a convivial liquor, its pure and delicate flavor has rendered it

THE FAVORITE DRINK IN LONDON.

J. S. C. MORRIS.

Wholesale of J. S. C. MORRIS,
No. 48 BROADWAY, New-York.

At liberal prices in bond. Single case, containing 1 dozen quarts, $5. Retail of all liquor dealers and druggists.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
1832—FIFTEENTH-STREET DISTILLERY—1832
The cheapest and best place to buy fine Brandies, Wines, Rums, Whiskeys, Cordials, &c., for wholesale and family trade, is at the old Fifteenth-street Distillery, established in 1832. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor, No. 175 West 15th-st.
N. B.—No liquor sold by the glass.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., has,
by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.
With a capital of $50,000,
be can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

WHAT-CHEER YEAST CAKES.—TRY what good bread you can make with them, and you will never be without them in the house. For sale by all the grocers, at 12 cents a dozen, or $1 25 a gross box, and at wholesale by STEPHEN WM. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 12, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ladies' Charity Fair.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—An Unequal Match—The Bonnie Fish-Wife.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Popping the Question.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Never Judge by Appearances—Love's Labor Lost.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Harold—The Irish Emigrant—Hercules—King of Clubs.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Doom of Deville.

FRENCH THEATRE—Mr. Sam Cowell's Concert.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS—East Twenty-ninth-street—Exhibition of Monster Photographs, Statuary, &c.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Closed in Consequence of a Death in Mr. Wood's Family.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Levees of Dollie Dutton, 3 and 7½ P. M.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. by Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday. The House listened, at the opening, to a demand of Mr. Hickman for a correction of the journal, a reference to his resolution proposed the day before, in favor of the plurality rule, having been omitted. The discussion upon this subject was cut short by Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, claiming the floor, when once more the general subjects of Slavery and the obligation of party ties were resumed. The catechiser for the day was Extra-Billy Smith, of Virginia, who subjected Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Clark, of New-York, both of the Anti-Lecompton Party, to stern interrogation as to their loyalty to the National Democracy. Both those gentlemen came out of the scrutiny with a decisive declaration of independence, both approving of the Republican policy in reference to Kansas and the admission of new States, and both denouncing the Administration party for its abandonment of the Cincinnati platform. Mr. Curry, of Alabama, then took the floor to discuss the relations between the North and the South. Mr. Curry is a new member, and brought to the subject tone and language which were at once new and gratifying. He fairly discriminated between the different shades of Northern opinion in regard to Slavery; did justice to the purpose of the original Republican movement; but, strongly deprecating the present attitude of that party, he looked for guarantees for Southern rights only to a Democratic Administration. Mr. Curry was listened to with attention and repeated applause from both sides of the house. After him came that pair of passionate and pugnacious politicians, Messrs. Kellogg and Logan, of Illinois, who for their outbreak the other day made ample amends. The House then adjourned.

Our Washington dispatches adhere to the statement that the President will to-morrow send in his Message to the Senate. Every effort at negotiation among the parties and factions, with a view to organizing the House, have failed. The South Americans, at their caucus on Saturday, positively declined to treat with the Democrats on any footing—refusing even to entertain a proposition looking to a concentration of all Southern votes with those of the Northern adherents of the Administration upon Mr. Gilmer, (S. A.) Mr. Hickman's plurality resolution, it is apprehended, will be fought off to the latter part of the week, but as it must ultimately be adopted, the eventual election of Mr. Sherman is probably without a doubt.

Our Bermuda correspondent writing on the 24th ult., confirms the statement that Sir Houston Stewart has been relieved of the command of the North American naval station, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne superseding him. There is little news of interest from the Islands. On the 22d ult. a violent tornado swept over the group, attended by a blazing meteor, observed at Hamilton and elsewhere. The wreck of a vessel, belonging to the Messrs. Trowbridge, of New-Haven, is reported as having occurred on a reef adjacent to the Island of Trinidad. At Demerara, advices from China had been received, announcing the dispatch of large masses of coolies for that colony.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to Oct. 22 are of interest. Notwithstanding the peace negotiations were pending, the movement of the war was proceeding without suspension. On the 15th October Gen. Urquiza with his squadron, one vessel following another, forced what was supposed to be the impassable position of the Buenos Ayreans at Martin Garcia, disabling the guns of the fort and killing twenty-five of its garrison. Previously, however, a Buenos Ayrean fleet had visited Rosario, bombarding that promising town, and inflicting severe damage and some loss of life. Upon the accession of the Administration of Gen. Derqui, who had been elected President of the Argentine Confederation at the recent canvass, it is thought the war policy of Urquiza will be abandoned and peace made in earnest. Capt. Page, with his exploring party, were last heard from at Villa Maria, a town upon the Paraguay River in the Brazilian province of Diamantino.

The Overland Mail brings dates from San Francisco to Nov. 17. The report of a withdrawal of a part of the United States troops from San Juan Island is confirmed. All the forces, except the Company of Capt. Pickett, were to return immediately to their former stations. Gen. Scott took up his quarters on Fidalgo Island during his stay. From the Sandwich Islands, we receive tidings of the progress of the Ochotsk whaling-fleet. On the ice near Shantar Island, the ship *Superior* had found a sled, supposed to have been used by the crew of the *Ocean Wave*, in escaping from the wreck of that vessel.

The people of Lawrence, Kansas, held a mass meeting, Dec. 2, to sympathize with John Brown. Resolutions were adopted, declaring strong Anti-Slavery sentiments, calling upon the Legislature to pass laws against kidnapping, recommending the organization of County Anti-Slavery Societies, and affirming full confidence in the integrity of John Brown.

Military movements still continue at Charlestown, Va., in anticipation of the execution of Cook and the remaining prisoners, which event is fixed for Friday next, Dec. 16. Cook is reported to be in good spirits, while Coppie preserves his air of stoical indifference. Gov. Wise, it is said, intends to have the military force in the town materially strengthened before the day of execution. The number of troops now present is upwards of five hundred. The Tennessee Legislature has adopted strong Pro-Slavery resolutions, and deprecates any union with the Republicans in Congress for the election of a Speaker. The Governor of Florida has sent a disunion message to the Legislature of that State; while the Legislature of South Carolina has fixed to-day for the discussion of stringent secessionist propositions.

Mr. J. Egbert Farnum, a gentleman of much notoriety in connection with Nicaragua and the exploits of the yacht *Wanderer*, was on Friday arrested upon a Federal warrant, and placed in custody of Marshal Rynders. On Saturday he was taken before Judge Betts, who ordered his surrender to the Georgia officers, and in their company the prisoner left for Savannah on Saturday evening. Before Commissioner George F. Betts, on Saturday, was taken Dr. Gustav Schilling, arrested upon an extradition claim of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, charging him with forgery three years since. The case will be investigated to-day.

In reply to a letter of inquiry from many prominent citizens of Philadelphia, Hon. John Covode, Republican member of Congress from the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania, consents to the use of his name as a candidate for Governor of that State.

The City Canvassers, Saturday, finding that there were no returns from the Fourth District of the Twenty-second Ward, had two of the Canvassers of that District brought before them, and appointed a Committee to investigate the subject. The Committee reported that Mr. Cobb, one of the Poll Clerks in the District, was intoxicated at the time of the canvass, and that the other was totally incapable of acting, inasmuch as he could neither write nor spell correctly; that there were discrepancies between the tally of the Poll Clerks and their several books; and that the District Canvassers stated that when they canvassed the votes of the City and County box they found discrepancies between the number of votes in the box and the books of the Poll Clerks, and that intimidated by the outsiders, they placed the ballots back in their boxes and placed them, sealed up, in the Station-house; and further, that while the Canvassers were counting the ballots, the latter were handled by persons who were not canvassers. The Board, after some discussion, deferred the further consideration of the subject to Friday, for which day, at 12 M., it was made the special order.

The annual sermon before the City Tract Mission was preached by Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D., last evening, at the Madison-square Church. Dr. Potts examined the nature of the evils which exist in large communities like our own, and vigorously supported the proposition that all men in society need Christian truth and example to keep them in a state of purity and safety.

Prof. Mattison, at Union Chapel, last evening, delivered a lengthy sermon to a large audience, on "The Object, Failure and Death of the late John Brown." He spoke of Brown as a God-fearing, Bible-loving Christian, dying like a martyr in a good cause, and securing a place in Heaven among the saved.

A case of more than ordinary interest came up for argument before Judge Daly, of the Common Pleas, on Saturday. It was a suit brought by the Trustees of the United States Mail Steamship Company against George Law, the Panama Railroad Company, the North Atlantic Steamship Company, and Marshall O. Roberts. The object of the proceeding is to obtain an injunction restraining the defendants from the use of wharves, &c., at Navy Bay, in New Granada. A protracted argument was heard, and the decision reserved.

Cotton on Saturday was in good demand, at steady rates. Flour and Grain were sparingly sought after. A fair business was transacted in Provisions, Rice, Rio Coffee, and North River Hay. Sugars attracted more attention and were held with more firmness. The sales of Fish, Hops, Metals, Molasses, Naval Stores and Whiskey were limited. Freights were brisker, with 418 vessels of all classes in port.

The Anti-Slavery War.

The *Tribune* scouts the idea that the Union is in danger. We hope the *Tribune* is right, and we are prepared, for the present at least, to assume that it is so. We do not propose, for our own part, to consider the Union in special peril, until some more imperative reason for dissolving it shall manifest itself than is yet apparent. But our grounds of confidence are radically different from those of the *Tribune*. The *Tribune* finds arguments of security in its contempt of the South. We rest upon our respect for the North,—for its justice, good-feeling and common sense. When either section cannot remain united to the other without disgrace, or without ruin, the Union will be dissolved—or at all events ought to be dissolved as speedily as possible. But that time, we trust, has not yet arrived, and it is the duty of statesmanship, if we have any statesmen, to make its arrival impossible.

One thing, however, is very clear:—if the sentiments and efforts of the *Tribune* are to rule the counsels of the North, we shall owe the preservation of the Union, if it is preserved, to the pusillanimity or the helplessness of the Southern States. If the *Tribune's* views on Slavery are made the basis of action by the National Government, the South must protect itself against the North by force of arms, either in the Union or out of it. We have already quoted the *Tribune's* declaration, that an armed invasion of Virginia from the North, for the emancipation of her slaves, cannot be called a *sectional* movement,—but that such invasions, as they conduce to the real good of the whole country, are thoroughly national in their character. In its issue of Saturday, the *Tribune* proceeds a step further, and begins the vindication of John Brown's act on grounds of morals and of law. Under the thin disguise of presenting Brown's personal opinions, the *Tribune* lays down the principles concerning Slavery by which its own teachings are constantly commended to public favor. It urges that Brown held any law for Slavery to be null and void;—that every slave in Virginia, consequently, had a perfect right to his freedom;—that if the slaves hesitated, from ignorance or timidity, to assert this right, it was his duty, as a man and a Christian, to enlighten and assist them; and that on grounds of self-defence, he was justified in resisting with pikes, revolvers and rifles, any attempt that might be made to stop him in this endeavor. And while it "supposes, for the sake of the argument," that Brown may have been mistaken on some of these points, it intimates no belief that he was, but assumes throughout the essential truth and justice of his opinions and his acts.

The *Tribune* thus holds the armed invasion of the South for the purpose of emancipating the slaves to be not only *national* in its character, but essentially just and right. It apparently concedes, or has done so heretofore, that such a course of action may be unwise and impolitic,—but not that it is wrong, or to be condemned on any grounds of morality or public law.

The *Tribune* seeks to engraft these sentiments upon the public mind, and to make them the basis of action for the Republican Party and the Northern States. Suppose it should succeed;—does it believe the Union could exist under such a state of things? Would it expect the South tamely to submit to a Federal Government which should make these doctrines the ground of its public action? It cannot evade the issue by saying it does not ask or expect the Federal Government to take any part in carrying these principles into practice. It certainly would demand that the Government should not interfere against them. It would claim that, while the national authorities had perhaps no right to initiate proceedings for the liberation of slaves, they would be in duty bound to remain neutral between the South and those who might act upon the principles which it thus lays down. But would it expect the South to assent to such a view of the obligations of the Federal Government?

Hitherto the Republican Party, and the great body of the people of the Northern States, have disclaimed steadily and strenuously any right to interfere with Slavery, directly or indirectly, in any State where it exists under sanction of law. We believe they still adhere to that position. They claim the right to prevent its extension into free territory, to repel the endeavors to extend its influence into the Free States, and to overthrow the exclusive control which it has established over the General Government. But they have never failed hitherto to recognize the right of Southern States to deal with it in their own way,—to maintain it if they [illegible] lieve themselves from it in their own time and by their own methods, without interference from any quarter.

It remains to be seen whether they are to be forced from this position, and driven onward into the open ground, held hitherto exclusively by the Abolitionists. That the attempt will be made, and is already making, is clear enough. The prevalent tone of the *Tribune* shows conclusively that the portion of the Republican Party which it represents, are ready to throw overboard every pretence of respect for Southern rights, and to wage war upon the existence of Slavery as directly and as vehemently as they have hitherto contended against its extension.

The proceedings of the present Congress, we trust, will immediately test the extent to which the masses of the Republican Party are prepared to follow this lead. The sooner this matter is settled, the sooner we shall be able to make up our minds as to the position and the prospects of the Union.

For if the next Presidential canvass is to be carried on upon such an issue as the *Tribune* here presents to the South, the slaveholding States of the Confederacy must choose at once between a disgraceful and abject surrender of all the attributes of sovereignty and independence, and a definite rupture of the ties which bind them to the North. They cannot consent even to open the discussion of such an issue without degradation. Possibly the *Tribune*, and those who think with it, count upon the cowardice or the commercial interests of the South, is as sure to coerce it into submission to this invading insolence of Northern superiority. Possibly also they may look forward with complacency to the spectacle of a Union no longer cemented by the reciprocal justice and the unsullied self-respect of its members, but held together by the vulgar bonds of force and fear. We believe they will find themselves mistaken in their calculations. We are sure that no American who values the honor of his country, can wish to see these calculations crowned with success. To ridicule the cry of disunion merely because it has been uttered a hundred times, and fold one's hands in a sleek conviction that the South will suffer anything rather than spurn a dishonorable domination, is the extreme of easy twaddle. If the Republican Party is ready to endorse the *Tribune's* doctrine of Anti-Slavery action, as thus set forth, the Union not only is, but ought to be, very seriously in danger. To suppose it safe, in such a case, is to suppose the population of the South a race of such time-servers and imbeciles as we are not disposed to believe the inhabitants of any American State to be.

Mr. Helper's Book.

The book of Mr. Helper, which is just now creating so much commotion in Congress, was written just after the last Presidential election. Mr. H. was a Southerner—a citizen of North Carolina—one of that very numerous class who own no slaves. He wrote his book in the interest of the *non-slaveholding whites* of the Southern States. Its object was to convince them, by statistical and other arguments, that Slavery was a great curse to the States in which it exists, and that it was peculiarly oppressive and injurious in its influence upon them. The author gave a mass of facts to show that the Free States were much more prosperous than the Slave States. He pointed out the fact that the slaveholders of the South, though constituting a very small minority of the whites in that section, monopolize all its political power, frame its laws, and give direction to the development of its industry. He reminded them that they are utterly excluded from office; that they have no policy or aims of their own; that they are completely in the hands and under the control of the small number of slave-owners, who make everything subservient and secondary to their special interest in their slave property.

Mr. Helper appealed vehemently and strongly to the non-slaveholding whites to resist the injustice of the tyranny thus practiced upon them, by the most active and energetic measures. He pointed out in detail the steps by which they could do this, urging a combined and persevering hostility to slaveholders in every public and private relation, and the assertion of their rights by violence in case every other measure of redress should fail. The following were among the specific movements by which he urged the non-slaveholders to accomplish their object:

1. Thorough organization and independent political action on the part of the non-slaveholding whites of the South.
2. Ineligibility of pro-slavery slaveholders; never another vote to any one who advocates the retention and perpetuation of human slavery.
3. No coöperation with pro-slavery politicians; no fellowship with them in religion; no affiliation with them in society.
4. No patronage to pro-slavery merchants; no guestship in slave-waiting hotels; no fees to pro-slavery lawyers; no employment of pro-slavery physicians; no audience to pro-slavery parsons.
5. No more hiring of slaves by non-slaveholders.
6. Abrupt discontinuance of subscriptions to pro-slavery newspapers.

These were the pacific measures by which the author thought that the class on whose behalf his appeal was made, could vindicate their rights, and secure the abolition of Slavery.

Now, it seems obvious at the outset that this book was addressed to a Southern audience,—that it was addressed to a portion of the Southern people, and discussed the topic of Slavery in its bearings upon their rights and interests. If it had been published, therefore, in a Southern State, and made the basis by any party there, however small, of an organized local movement for the redress of a local grievance, it would have been perfectly legitimate and proper. Mr. Helper, as a Southern man—one of a class oppressed and deprived of their rights by local laws—had a clear right to demand redress, and endeavor to arouse his fellow-sufferers to a sense of their deprivation, and to the necessity of a combined effort for the improvement of their condition.

But when he came into the North, and with Northern aid endeavored to stir up this domestic strife in the heart of Southern society, he abandoned the field where his action would have been legitimate, and made it an aggressive movement from a section of country which has no direct interest in the question. And when prominent and influential members of the Republican Party endorsed the book, and took steps to make it one of their own campaign documents, they abandoned the conservative ground on which they had hitherto vindicated their claim to respect as a national party, and entered upon the intermeddling, illegal and unconstitutional aggressions which have heretofore been confined to the Abolitionists. The Republicans have disclaimed, over and over again, in all their public proclamations and platforms, and through nearly all their leading organs, any thought or purpose of interfering with Slavery or its relations in the Southern States. They have asserted that it was a local institution—existing only by the force of local law, and subject wholly and exclusively to the supervision and control of the States within which it exists. Their aim has been solely to prevent its extension, and the undue increase of its power in the Federal Government.

Now, what had the Republicans,—as a national party, seeking national ends, and disclaiming all right to interfere with local interests or local laws,—to do with Slavery and its effect in Southern States? What right had they to appeal to the non-slaveholding whites to combine and resist the oppressions of slaveholders in the South? Why should they seek to make the class-hostilities of one section of the Union, the basis of action for a national party? They have no more right to stir up the non-slaveholders to resistance against the slaveholders of the South, than they have to incite the slaves to rebel against their masters. Both are purely local interests, and subject exclusively to local control; and in meddling with either, any political party at the North departs from its legitimate sphere of public action.

Very many of those who signed this appeal did so, according to their own statements, without reading it. The practice has become so common that we have no doubt of the truth of the assertion. Half the countless papers that are daily circulated for signatures,—some recommending an applicant for office, others petitioning for a law, inviting somebody to repeat a course of lectures, or soliciting the pardon of an unknown criminal—are signed without the slightest knowledge of their contents—either upon the indorsement of some other person, or as the quickest means of getting rid of a troublesome applicant. We never very deeply regret to see men, thus careless in the use of their names, made to suffer for their laziness or their over-tolerant good nature. It may teach them a useful lesson in the future.

Virginia and the "Times."

The Richmond *Enquirer* condemns the Times for its course in regard to the Harper's Ferry affair. It says that, "first soliciting pardon for Brown, and then joining his aiders and abettors in abusing Virginia, the Times became conservative only when Virginia threatened to sever the trade-cord which binds her to New-York."

The Times never solicited pardon for Brown, upon the ground that he did not fully deserve death, but only as an act of expedient magnanimity, by which a powerful weapon of agitation could be wrested from the hands of Northern Abolitionists, and substantial service thus rendered to the peace of the South and the harmony of the Union. And we abandoned this hope the moment that we saw that the menaces of Northern Abolitionists had rendered it impossible to pardon him, without suspicion of having yielded to fear what could only be valuable as a voluntary act.

The Times never abused Virginia for bringing Brown and his companions to justice, or for vindicating her authority and securing her safety. We have only censured what we still deem the mistaken and absurd military ostentation with which her proceedings were attended; and in this we believe our sentiments were shared by the great mass of reflecting men, even in the State of Virginia itself. We have endeavored throughout to do full justice to Virginia in this matter, steadily denouncing in the strongest terms the invasion of her soil, and recognizing her right and her duty to punish the aggressors and protect herself. If we have not been able to approve everything she has done in connection with the affair, it has not been from any lack of a charitable temper on our part.

The *Enquirer* gives us some good advice:

> "We advise the Times to cast out the beam from its own eye, before it undertakes to remove the mote out of the *Enquirer*; rid your own people of fanatical Abolitionism before you attempt to remove the disunion sentiment you allege to exist at the South. *Do right and justice at the North*, and you need not fear disunion from the South; but all the public meetings that can assemble will fail to restore public confidence at the South, *until you have revolutionized your politics, morals, religion and laws.*"

We fear the task assigned us is somewhat beyond our strength. Our "politics, morals, religion and laws," are very much our own affairs, and we shall not be likely to "revolutionize" them upon so sudden a demand, even for the sake of restoring Southern confidence. The *Enquirer* has just as much right to exact this at our hands, as we should have to insist upon a similar revolution in Virginia. If it does not propose to trust in us until these objects are accomplished, we fear its confidence will be a "plant of very slow growth" indeed.

But it may expect "right and justice" at our hands. It has a right to insist that we shall cease to interfere with its domestic laws and its domestic peace; that we shall not conspire or combine, directly or indirectly, to incite insurrection among its slaves, or seek in any way to enforce their emancipation. If it will confine itself to reasonable requirements of this sort, we think we can promise it success; we can certainly assure it our cordial and hearty coöperation.

A Judicial Nut.

In 1852 a fifth Judge of the Supreme Court for the New-York County District was elected, agreeably to a special law. Hon. Robert H. Morris was chosen, and his term extended to Dec. 31, 1860. He died in the Autumn of 1854, and Judge Davies (after a brief legal contest with Judge Cowles, which our readers doubtless remember) took his place, by virtue of a special election. Judge Davies will soon surrender to the Governor his commission for the unexpired year, in order to occupy the Bench of the Appeals; and the Executive, in making the appointment, has it in his power to require from the new incumbent certain action which may present another question of some delicacy connected with the Judicial office.

The Court of Appeals says the Constitution shall be "composed of eight Judges, of whom four shall be elected by the electors of the State for eight years, and four *selected* from the class of Justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve." By the Judiciary act the selection is made alternately each year from the evenly and oddly numbered districts. The odd districts in 1860 are entitled to the Justices, and among them this of New-York County.

If stress be laid upon the word *class* of justices, then there is a class of eight Judges in the State who are elected every two years. One class was elected last November; another class (and of the shortest time to serve) must be reëlected in the Autumn of 1861. The Judge (and it is the one outside of the class) having the shortest term to serve will be the successor of Mr. Justice Davies. The Justice of the constitutional *class* will be the Hon. Thos. W. Clerke. It is clear that the latter, by taking the seat, satisfies the Constitution. The new incumbent can waive, and save the question or the doubt, if the Governor so requests.

Should the new incumbent go on the Court of Appeals, then Mr. Davies and his successor below will sit together in the higher Court.

The new Legislature will undoubtedly acquiesce in the concurrent resolutions proposed by the last Legislature, providing for *six* instead of eight Judges of the Court of Appeals,—the four now in office who were elected, holding over, but the Supreme Court Judges retiring, and the two additional Judges to be elected at a special election to be held on the third Tuesday of May, 1860, and to take seats on the third Tuesday of June, 1860. In which case the Justice from this District, whoever he may be, will enjoy but a few months of the highest honors.

The Union Meeting.

We see no objection to a public meeting for the purpose of "saving the Union." We cannot share the scorn of some of our contemporaries for all who choose to enter upon that patriotic, even if superfluous, work. The topic is scarcely to be dismissed by a joke, nor is it quite a proper one for ridicule and contemptuous sneers. The *Tribune* proclaims its determination not to "sit up with the Union a single night." The phrase is a good one, and some ten years ago, when it was invented, it was witty. But the *Tribune* does "sit up" every night with patients whose lives are no more valuable, and in just as little peril as the Union. It "sat up" with Kansas a long time,—under the apprehension that Freedom would perish on its distant plains; and there was at one time some reason for its anxiety. But it sits up still,—long after the patient has survived its danger and is doing well. It sits up now with the liberties of the North,—the Cuba question,—the Slave-trade, and the immortal memory of John Brown. It becomes anxious, distressed, vehemently and wailingly tearful over the fate which menaces many of these objects of its tender affection. Has it no charity for those who think the Union worth equal care, and who are equally sensitive to the dangers that may seem to menace its peace?

We think a Union meeting of the right sort just now may do much good. The South is alarmed—(we use the word in no invidious sense)—for its own safety. It believes the invasion of John Brown to have been only the advanced guard of the great army of the North, prepared and determined to enforce the emancipation of its slaves, at whatever cost, and in spite of every legal and Constitutional obligation. The great body of the Southern people believe, sincerely and honestly we do not doubt, that the settled sentiment of the North is one of toleration and approbation for such attempts as that made at Harper's Ferry. And we concede that they are not without excuse for their mistake. All the public demonstrations which have taken place on the subject in the Northern States, have been of sympathy for John Brown's act, and of regret for his failure and his fate. The handful of Abolitionists who agree in sentiment with him have been active and noisy. Leading Republican journals have palliated his offence, and vehemently denounced the law which made it a crime. Ignorant of the true relation of these persons to the great mass of our society, misled by their local partisan journals, and without the means of correcting false impressions by a full knowledge of the facts, the mass of the Southern people look upon the North as rapidly drifting into the extremest ultraism of abolition madness, and as ready to light the torch of invasion and insurrection in the Southern States.

We think it eminently proper that some steps should be taken, at the North as well as at the South, to disabuse them of this false impression. The great mass of the people in the free States, who do not approve of John Brown's act, owe it to themselves, as well as to their Southern brethren, to say so. There certainly can be no harm in such a declaration, and no one who believes it can have any valid or conclusive objection against it. It may not be needed to convince anybody at the North of the fact, but it is necessary in order to produce conviction of its truth in the Southern States. They are disturbed, excited and resentful. Whether we have any fear of the result of their resentment or not,—whether we do or do not believe they will dissolve the Union, or that such an event, even if it did take place, would injure ourselves more than them,—we owe it to fairness and justice to dispel the misapprehension under which they labor. It is only right and proper that we should give them to understand, by the most effectual and decisive means, that we do not indorse or approve the Brown invasion,—that we denounce and resist every attempt to interfere with Slavery in the Southern States,—and that we intend to abide by all the obligations imposed upon us by the Constitution.

For these reasons we are very glad the Union meeting is to be held. But we must at the same express the hope that it will confine itself to these objects, and seek them only by proper means. It must not be a party meeting, nor aim at the promotion of party objects. The ultraists at the South, we are aware, seek party ends, much more than any connected with the public good, in their demands upon the North. They insist upon public meetings and demonstrations which shall aid the Southern Democracy at Charleston, and in the coming canvass. The Richmond *Enquirer* has proclaimed in advance its contempt for any meeting which shall fall short of the full exactions of Southern sentiment. It desires a demonstration of sympathy with Southern Democracy,—and would exclude from all participation, not only Abolitionists and Republicans, but every Democrat who does not come fully up to the standard of the ultra South.

It is not the object of a Union meeting in New-York to satisfy such a demand as this. It should address itself,—not to the political partisanship, but to the conservatism of the Southern States. It should combine as completely and thoroughly as possible, the settled sentiment of the great majority of the people of this City, *against any interference, direct or indirect, violent or peaceful, political or social, with Slavery as it exists in the Southern States.* That is the point on which Northern sentiment is misunderstood, and it is therefore the point to which the corrective of the meeting should be applied. If its managers attempt to go beyond that,—if they exclude from it all who do not come up to the full measure of their party requirements, they may possibly achieve some party purpose they have in view, but they will not give a full and fair expression of the sentiment of the people whom they claim to represent.

The Defences of New-York.—We publish in another column a communication from the Adjutant-General of this State, upon the inadequate condition of the defences of the City of New-York, and the imperative necessity of proceeding forthwith to put them in proper order. Gen. Townsend discusses the subject after a personal inspection of the harbor and its fortifications, and presents the facts of the case in a strong and striking manner. The subject is one which deserves prompt attention at the hands of Congress.

A Fair Offer.—The *Herald* gives its usual sign of being in trouble;—it begins to boast of its enormous circulation. In its issue of Saturday it published an elaborate table professing to give the circulation of all the daily papers in the City. That of the *Herald* was put down at the modest figure of 85,000; that of the Times at 22,000. Under the circumstances this was modest on its own part and generous towards us. When we consider that it might just as well have put its own circulation at 185,000, and ours at nothing at all, we stand astounded at its forbearance.

Now we propose to test the *Herald's* sincerity—not for our own sake, but for the enlightenment of the public upon that point. We will stake $100 upon each of the following statements:

1. That the *Herald's* circulation is not	85,000
2. That it is not	75,000
3. That it is not	65,000
4. That it is not	55,000
5. That it does not average	45,000
6. That the Times circulation is over	22,000
7. That it is over	32,000
8. That it is over	42,000

The *Herald* has here an excellent opportunity to test the veracity of its statements concerning its own circulation, and the honesty of its representations concerning ours. The money shall be paid by the winner to some deserving charity.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Western Railroads.

THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO ROAD.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 10.

This morning the District Court granted a rule upon Joseph K. Edgerton, Receiver for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, appointed by the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio, to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for obstructing T. Haskins Dupuy in the discharge of his duty as sequestrator. Hearing was had this afternoon. Mr. Edgerton applied for time to obtain counsel. The Court fixed on Saturday for the argument, upon the promise made by Mr. Edgerton that he would not interfere with Mr. Dupuy in the discharge of his duties as sequestrator in Pennsylvania until the question of jurisdiction is settled. Mr. Dupuy is now in undisputed custody of the road and operating the same.

THE NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

Toledo, Saturday, Dec. 10.

In the case of Smith and Desendorf *vs.* the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, for damages arising out of the construction of dépôt buildings, &c., a verdict for plaintiffs for $11,162 was rendered yesterday.

From Boston.

DEATH OF A NOTED MERCHANT—MARITIME.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 10.

W. A. Rea, a well-known merchant, died suddenly last night.

Brig *Julia Ford* reports, 3d inst., off the South Shoal, saw a ship with all her masts gone but the main; she appeared to be bound to New-York, and she was standing to the west; had jury, fore and mizzen masts.

The United States sloop-of-war *Vincennes* sailed from Port Praya Oct. 29, for Loando.

Georgia and the Presidency.

FUTILE ATTEMPT TO NOMINATE SECRETARY COBB.

Milledgeville, Ga., Friday, Dec. 9.

In the Democratic State Convention to-day a resolution was introduced recommending Secretary Cobb for the Presidency, when a number of the members withdrew, on the ground that such action on the part of the Convention was irregular and unauthorized.

The Death of Young Leonard, at Norfolk.

Norfolk, Va., Saturday, Dec. 10.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the boy Leonard have rendered a verdict of accidental death, by a shot from a gun which he held in his own hands. The announcement of the verdict gave great relief to the community.

Boiler Explosion at Scranton, Penn.

Scranton, Penn., Saturday, Dec. 10.

One of the boilers of the Hyde Park Coal Company's shaft exploded this morning. The boiler house and the foundation of the cracker were somewhat damaged. Loss not heavy. No person was killed.

Funeral of Hon. Theodore Sedgwick.

Stockbridge, Mass., Sunday, Dec. 11.

The funeral of Hon. Theodore Sedgwick took place here to-day at St. Paul's Church and was largely attended by his relatives and friends, including several members of the bar. His remains were interred here in the family burying-ground.

From the Rio Grande.

New Orleans, Saturday, Dec. 10.

The steamship *Arizona* has arrived here with later Brazos dates and $112,000 in specie.

Brownsville dates of the 4th inst. are received. Several skirmishes had taken place, but nothing important had occurred.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

Boston, Sunday, Dec. 11.

An unknown brig, lumber laden, went on to Handkerchief Shoal last night, and went to pieces. All hands are supposed lost.

Fire in Baltimore.

DESTRUCTION OF A PIANO-FORTE FACTORY.

Baltimore, Sunday, Dec. 11.

Steiff's piano factory, in this city, was burnt on Saturday night. Loss $14,000; insured for $8,000 in Eastern offices.

The Nova Scotia Legislature.

Sackville, Saturday, Dec. 10.

The Nova Scotia Legislature will meet on the 26th of January, 1860.

Amusements.

The Draytons resume their charming performances at Hope Chapel this evening. Owing to the indisposition of Mrs. Drayton, several entertainments were omitted last week, much to the regret of the daily increasing *habitués*. Parlor opera is now an established fact. It is one of the most elegant and unexceptionable pleasures in the City. A new feature will be added to the programme to-night—a solo violinist, Señor Oliviera. The gentleman is said to be very good, and will play De Barriot's first concerto.

A little lower down town, Mr. Sam. Cowell continues his series of comic performances, and has already secured the heartiest favor of the public. It is an experience to hear people laugh as they do at the French Theatre, when Mr. Cowell is relating some of his doleful experiences. Mr. S. B. Mills, the superb pianist, is a special and thoroughly artistic attraction at these concerts.

The "Octoroon" at the Winter Garden, increases nightly in attraction. It is accepted on all hands as a moderate and truthful picture of Southern life. Nothing can be better than the acting of this drama by the company. At Miss Laura Keene's, the "Wife's Secret" has been withdrawn after a very long and prosperous career. Novelties are in preparation and will probably be brought out during the present week. To-night, the beautiful three fact drama of "An Unequal Match," and the "Bonnie Fishwife." At Wallack's, the latest novelty, "Everybody's Friend," draws finely, and bids fair to keep the bill for some time. It is one of the most amusing pieces ever brought out here, and is acted in a thoroughly superb manner by the leading artists of the company—Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Mr. Lester Wallack, and Mr. Brougham.

The "Doom of Deville" is still the leading attraction at Barnum's Museum, although witnessed already, it is said, by over twenty-three thousand persons. At the theatres on the eastern side of the City excellent bills have been provided for to-night, which can be seen by reference to our advertising columns. The Minstrels are not behindhand in the effort to win and woo the public; at George Christy's and Wood's the best entertainments can be enjoyed.

The Mendelssohn Union gave its first concert on Thursday last, at Palace Garden. It was for a charitable object and the programme we suppose was intended to draw money, being made up of the most popular—we might even say the most trivial—pieces. We are not quite certain that this condescension on the part of the Union is necessary, even for a charitable object, but we are very sure that it is undesirable in every art point of view, and should be avoided as much as possible. The entertainment passed off pleasantly.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—At the regular monthly meeting of this Institution, held at the House of Reception, No. 71 West Thirteenth-street, last Wednesday evening, the reports of the Superintendents of the House and of the Asylum were received. On the 1st of November there were 116 children in the House. Since then 62 have been received, and of the whole number 45 have been discharged; 14 have been sent to the Asylum in One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street; four have been indentured; three were returned to the magistrate; two have been sent to places; one has been sent out West, and another to the Almshouse. The number remaining on the 1st inst. was 108. There were 417 inmates in the Asylum on the 1st of November. Fourteen have been admitted since, and sixteen discharged, leaving this branch of the Institution with 415 inmates on the 1st inst. Since the 1st of July, nearly 150 days, not a single escape has been made from the Institution. The general health, the conduct and morals of the children are reported to be good. The Chairman of the Committee on Indenturing reported a party of 42 children ready to start on Monday next, the 12th inst., for the West, in charge of Mr. ALLEN, the Agent of the Institution.

INSTALLATION OF REV. DR. BETHUNE.—Last evening Rev. Dr. BETHUNE was installed as associate minister with Rev. Mr. VAN NEST, of the Twenty-first-street Reformed Dutch Church. The attendance was very large. The services were conducted by Rev. Drs. HARDENBERG and LORD, and Revs. Messrs JAMESON and VAN NEST. Soon after Dr. BETHUNE's return from Europe, with health sufficiently restored to warrant his resumption of pastoral duties, he received a pressing invitation to act as coadjutor of the pastor of the church in question, and for a number of weeks he has done so, although not regularly installed until last evening. The church is in a flourishing condition. Every available seat is taken, and a number of members of his former congregation in Brooklyn, who now attend the Twenty-first-street Church, have not been able to secure pews. It is said that certain of the Doctor's admirers intend building a costly church for him in the neighborhood of Central Park.

A FORMER SLAVE ATTEMPTING TO PURCHASE HER HUSBAND.—Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, Pastor of St. Paul's Church, (M. E.,) corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty second-street, stated at the close of his morning service yesterday that a woman was present who had formerly been a slave. She had secured her own freedom, and now desired to purchase her husband. His master could not afford to give him his freedom, but had told the wife that he would sell him to her for $500 less than the market price. All but $200 of the necessary sum had been raised before she appealed to that church, and $85 of that had been given her after a service which was held in the lecture-room of the church a few evenings since. The woman, said Dr. MCCLINTOCK, would be at the church-door as the congregation left the house, and would be glad to receive anything which might be given her, whether it should be gold, bank-bills or silver. Many of those present acted upon the suggestions thus thrown out.

SKATING IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—The twenty acres of skating-ground, provided by the Commissioners, is in entire readiness for the skating world, with the single and perhaps important omission of water and, of course, of ice. To fill this *hiatus valdè deflendus* in the arrangements, application was some days ago made to the Croton Board for authority to draw supplies from the Reservoir, the hydrants and other connections remaining as they were last year. The Board has not yet vouchsafed its consent; so the public must confine its skating exploits to the sidewalks, whose slippery condition still affords capital gymnastic opportunities. It is hoped that before another Saturday is reached the Croton Board and Jack Frost will, between them, complete the facilities of the Park.

A MILITARY FUNERAL.—Mr. JUNIUS T. STAGG, a gentleman whose name has been prominent in many of the charitable movements of the day, died in this City on Thursday last. The funeral services were held in St. Thomas's Church on Saturday afternoon, Rev. Dr. MORGAN officiating, and at their conclusion the Light Guard, (Seventy-first Regiment,) of which Mr. STAGG was formerly a member, took charge of the remains and conveyed them to Lafayette Hall. Sentries were on watch there until yesterday afternoon, when the Guard turned out to escort the body to Greenwood for interment. There were sixty-two muskets in the ranks, and a crowd of spectators attended the Guard as it marched down Broadway. Carriages were in readiness on the Brooklyn side to convey the military to Greenwood and return them to the ferry.

COLLISION ON THE RIVER—STATE OF NAVIGATION.—In consequence of the prevailing fog, the steamboats *Coffin* and *Bowman* came in collision near Coeyman's, on the Hudson River, on Wednesday night last. The *Coffin* had her guards torn away, but the *Bowman* escaped with trifling injury. In many places between Poughkeepsie and Albany the river is frozen on each side, but the channel is yet perfectly clear, and navigation is unimpeded. There was a report in circulation however, that the *Isaac Newton* had made her last trip for the season. For a day or two last week, the towns on the river were made merry with the jingle of sleigh-bells, as snow fell to the depth of two or three inches.

THE TIME BALL.—The Committee charged with procuring this contrivance for the shipping business, have applied to the Secretary of the Treasury for permission to erect the apparatus upon the roof of the Custom-house. It is thought it will be more extensively visible there than upon the Merchants' Exchange. There is little doubt that the required authority will be at once accorded, and when the simple machinery—consisting of a hollow sphere six feet in diameter, sliding upon a flag staff—is in readiness, the fall of the ball, brought about through the instrumentality of a magnetic wire connected with the Albany Observatory, will record noon daily with unfailing accuracy.

ACCIDENT ON THE NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—The train on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which left at 9¼ o'clock on Saturday morning for Piermont, struck a milk-wagon at the plank-road crossing, about six miles north of Jersey City. The two boys who were in the wagon were thrown out, and both of them were fatally injured. They saw the train approaching and stopped their horse, but concluding that they could cross the track before it came up, started again, thus preventing the engineer from checking the train in time to avoid the collision.

A MINIATURE HORSE.—Capt. TRECARTEN, of the ship *Henrietta*, which arrived from Leghorn on Saturday evening, has brought with him a diminutive horse. It is a jet black stallion, and has a smooth coat, with a long mane and tail. Although it is but seven hands high, it is perfectly shaped. During the voyage the animal has had the freedom of the ship, and has ambled around the decks much as a large dog would have done under similar circumstances. Capt. TRECARTEN has a vehicle to match his horse, and in a few days expects to astonish New-Yorkers with the magnificence of his turn-out.

THE RUTGERS INSTITUTE COURSE OF LECTURES.—The last of the series of lectures organized by the Rutgers Institute will be delivered this evening at the Rutgers Church. Prof. CHADBOURNE, of Williams College, who has recently explored that anomalous country, Iceland, will make his observations of its inhabitants and its interesting physical geography the topic of the lecture.

SERVICES AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH preached in Cooper Institute yesterday morning and afternoon. He announced that a benevolent gentleman had hired the large hall of the Institute for the Sundays during the year, with the object of having sermons delivered there on subjects other than doctrinal, that all might feel at liberty to attend, whatever their belief.

THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Passengers by this route will hereafter be relieved from the awkward necessity of changing cars at Elizabeth. The cars leaving Jersey City will hereafter go through to Easton. The connection by the Elizabethport boat remains without alteration.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS. WOOD.—The funeral service of the late Mrs. WOOD, wife of the Mayor elect, will be held at Mr. WOOD's residence this morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. WOOD was at home during his wife's illness and at the time of her death, and not in Washington as was stated.

SLIPPERY SIDEWALKS.—On Saturday evening Sergeant DECKER, of the Nineteenth Precinct, slipped on the ice in Third-avenue, near Fifty-ninth-street, fracturing his left arm. RICHARD WILKINSON, a seaman, by a similar mishap near the Fulton Ferry, broke his leg. He was conveyed to the City Hospital for surgical aid.

HOME FOR YOUNG DEAF-MUTES.—The Home for Young deaf-mute children, No. 161 East Twelfth-street, a very deserving charity, is to receive the benefit of a public exhibition of the model of Solomon's Temple, in Ninth-street, near Broadway.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A very well executed counterfeit *Three* on the Albany Exchange Bank was put in circulation on Saturday evening. It is calculated to mislead.

EUROPEAN STEAMERS.—The screw-steamers *City of Manchester* and *John Bell*, the former for Liverpool, *viâ* Cork, and the latter for Glasgow, left this port on Saturday. They carried but a trifling passenger list.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Remaining on Dec. 2, 260; admitted to Dec. 9, 33; discharged, cured or relieved, 40; died, 4; remaining at date, 249. Males, 205; females, 44.

Death of Mr. Sedgwick.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

The members of the New-York Bar are requested to meet on Wednesday next, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in the room of the District Court of the United States, No. 41 Chambers-street, for the purpose of suitably expressing their respect for the memory of THEODORE SEDGWICK.

DANIEL LORD,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, } Committee.
WILLIAM M. EVARTS,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.

City Tract Mission.

ANNUAL SERMON BY REV. DR. POTTS.

Rev. Dr. GEORGE POTTS last evening preached the annual sermon before the City Tract Mission, in Madison-square Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS') in the presence of a large and attentive congregation.

The text was Matthew v. 13—"Ye are the salt of the earth." The preacher adverted to the brief but rapid growth of the City, as compared with the cities of the Old World, some of which were hoary with age before the foundations of New-Amsterdam were laid. Within a few square miles were collected more than a million of souls, making New-York the third city in Christendom. The causes of this vast accumulation were then referred to, and the pride which some take in forming integral parts of so great an aggregation was rebuked. It was not upon its numbers, wealth and luxury that a Christian artist competent to the task would fix his eyes when drawing the portrait of New-York in 1859, but upon the moral qualities of such a mass of human beings. Great numbers are attended with great dangers, great weaknesses, great facilities for indulging evil practices and spreading the contagion of evil principles. Moreover, by the natural power belonging to wealth, luxury, and vice, when they present themselves in a formidable array of numbers, the example of a large city will be felt by the towns and villages which daily send their people to it upon errands of business or pleasure. The luxurious accommodation of hotel life, the thousand resorts of vicious indulgence, the ten thousand scheming agents of depravity who stand ready to guide the visitor into the gates of pleasure, must furnish most painful thoughts to an observant and benevolent mind as it studies the features of a large city. The preacher proceeded to ask whether the danger arising from these sources to the citizen's life, character, property, and family security, was not a terrible counterbalance to the glory which attends numbers and riches? Of what materials, morally, are these numbers composed? How many of them are engaged in building up, and how many in undermining the social edifice, and ready to pull it down when a favorable opportunity is offered? In short, what is the relative strength of those who wish to preserve and those who are destroying the purity of morals which alone can make a people strong, by making them law-abiding respecters of mutual rights and performers of mutual duties? After examining in detail the condition of large masses among us, the preacher showed that the evils are not such as will cure themselves, and that mere law, unless backed by a predominant public sentiment, cannot cure them. The persuasion, instruction and example of Christian truth alone can make of our vast numbers a well-ordered array of safe and happy families, instead of an aggregation of explosive forces which can be at last restrained only by such desperate methods as stifle disorder and strangle liberty at the same time. The remainder of the discourse was occupied in showing that an active Christianity is the only practical and available solution of the question of social reform and social prevention. We have not room in this report for the views of the preacher, as he developed the idea that Christian Truth and Example are the *salt* that all men in society need to keep them in a state of purity and safety. He then argued that the Christian community have the work to do; showed that there were wealth and time enough at their command, if they were applied, and that they ought to be applied *promptly*.

Finally, in reply to the question how the remedy should be applied, he showed: 1. That humble dependance on God was absolutely necessary. 2. That we must go about the work in a sympathetic spirit of love for men. 3. That in this spirit we must carry them the truth, not deterred by opposition. The system of visitation from house to house was here commended earnestly. 4. Provide for them appropriate Church opportunities. Dr. POTTS closed with a brief but earnest call for laborers in this field, and by urging the great motive to labor—the cross of Christ.

The Condition of the Streets.

DIRTY STREETS AND SLIPPERY SIDEWALKS—ARRANGEMENTS FOR CLEANING THEM.

The work of street-cleaning has been in a measure suspended recently, as is attested by the condition of Broadway, Bowery, Hudson-street, and most of the cross-streets in the lower part of the City. The soiled crinoline, muddy pants, and universality of Hessian boots on the occasion of the slightest thaw, are additional evidences of the fact. The reason of this is the exhaustion of the appropriations for street cleaning, and the recent snow and frost. The City Inspector was admonished that the funds set aside for his department were nearly used up, and that he had better stop operations. This he was, in a great measure, compelled to do on account of the frost. But an arrangement has been made under which the Comptroller will advance money enough to carry on the work, as soon as the weather moderates, until a new appropriation can pass the Legislature. The upper Wards being in a passable condition owing to the use of the sweeping-machines, the lower Wards will be subjected to the same process. Broadway will be cleaned every night, and as soon as the weather will permit, no less than three hundred men will be employed with a sufficient number of carts to get the City in as clean a condition as possible before the cessation of operations for the Winter. Special arrangements will be made to have a sufficient number of ash and garbage carts running throughout the Winter, and the number of districts has been increased, so that the coming Spring will not find our thoroughfares so disgracefully dirty as they were last season. At present, there are about one hundred men engaged in cleaning the gutters. The cost of cleaning the streets and removing garbage from January to June 15, of this year, was $147,800, and the ratio of expenditure since that time has been a trifle less, according the statement of Mr. DOWNING, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, although the amount of work performed has been greater. It is be hoped that the state of the weather and the public finances will admit of our having the City thoroughly cleaned before the Winter renders it impossible.

The Fire in Wooster-street.

MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WORKMEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

The meeting summoned yesterday at the Social Reform Hall, in Grand-street, by the piano-forte makers, to devise some measures for the relief of those workmen who lost all their tools, and were thrown out of employment by the late fire in Wooster-street, was very numerously attended. It was addressed by several speakers. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, To form committees in the different workshops, to make collections from their fellow-workmen.

Resolved As the workmen engaged in the piano manufacture are not in circumstances to allow them to bear their part in the great loss which has befallen the workmen of Messrs. LIGHTE & BRADBURY, they are compelled to address themselves to the benevolent, who are requested to hand in their subscriptions (whether large or small) to those members of the Committee mentioned hereafter.

Resolved, That we request those of the same trade in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany and other cities, to assist us in our present misfortune by collections of money, to be forwarded to the Committee of this meeting; and hereafter, should a similar occasion demand, we shall always hold ourselves in readiness to answer any call on us from them.

Resolved, That H. T. NEWTON, Esq., No. 460 Broome-street, (late partner in the firm of LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY,) PETER WEILER, Esq., manufacturer of moldings, No. 177 Centre-street, STEINWAY & SONS, piano-forte manufacturers No. 82 Walker-street, and also a Committee composed of the officers of the Piano-forte-makers' Association, four members from the workmen of LIGHTE & BRADBURY, three others, fifteen in all, constitute the Committee of Arrangements.

Resolved, That all subscriptions be delivered to Messrs. NEWTON, WEILER & STEINWAY, and also at the counters of the daily papers; also to Mr. ROEDEL, the proprietor of the Social Reform Hall, 281 Grand-street.

Resolved, That we express our sympathy for Messrs. LIGHTE & BRADBURY in their misfortune, and that we wish to see the business as soon as possible in its former position, as much for their sakes as for those of the workmen.

Resolved, That for the ready assistance granted by the Press in calling public attention to the losses of our fellow workmen, we tender our most heartfelt thanks.

TH. MARSCHALL,
T. THNE, } Committee.
WM. MECKEL,

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH FROM INJURIES RECEIVED IN A FIGHT.

An inquest was held on Saturday by Coroner SCHIRMER upon the body of PATRICK HONEYMAN, the leader of a notorious rowdy organization in the Eighteenth Ward, called the "Honeymoon Gang." It appeared in evidence that an encounter took place some weeks ago between deceased and one PATRICK FANNON, the latter having charged HONEYMAN with having passed counterfeit bills. They were separated at that time by their respective friends, before either had sustained injury. Subsequently a meeting was agreed upon, to take place on the first inst., in the vacant lot at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and First-avenue, where each would have an opportunity to vindicate his honor in accordance with the regulations of the prize ring. The engagement was carried out, but it seems FANNON, possessing greater strength than his antagonist, totally ignored the rules and several times threw the deceased heavily to the ground, falling upon him. After five or six rounds had been fought, a cry of "Police" was raised, which immediately ended the fight. HONEYMAN, though badly injured, was able to keep up for several days. Finally he became worse, took to his bed and died on Friday. A *post-mortem* examination by Dr. BOUTON, revealed the fact that death had resulted from internal injuries. The jury returned a verdict in which they charged FANNON with having inflicted the fatal injuries. Neither the accused, however, nor any concerned in the affray, have been as yet arrested. Deceased was 26 years of age. His "gang" gave him what they were pleased to term the "People's nomination" for Alderman of the Fourteenth District, at the late election. He did not, however, receive many otes.

SUICIDE OF A DOMESTIC.

SOPHIA LEE, a girl employed in the family of Mr. JAMES MCGARVIN, No. 130 West Nineteenth-street, was found dead in bed on Saturday morning. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., made a *post-mortem* examination, and testified before the Coroner's Jury that an overdose of laudanum had produced death. Deceased was 19 years of age. When last seen she appeared to be in good health and spirits, and the motive which prompted the act is unknown. A verdict in accordance with the medical testimony was given.

A CHILD SUFFOCATED.

On Saturday afternoon a fire occurred in the attic front room of house No. 39 Baxter-street, occupied by JEREMIAH MCCARTY and family. It seems that MCCARTY and his wife went out to make some purchases, leaving their two little girls—MARY ANN and MARGARET—aged respectively three and four years, in the room. The children, it is presumed, procured matches and set fire to some garments that were hanging in the apartment, as nothing else was burned. They were taken from the room by Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Precinct Police, but MARGARET was quite dead, and MARY ANN would also have died had the rescue been at all delayed, as she was insensible when discovered. She was removed to the New-York Hospital for treatment. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body of MARGARET, and the jury returned a verdict of "Death from suffocation."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.

JAMES LYONS, a stevedore, sustained a fatal injury a few days since while engaged in unloading iron rails on board the ship *Bell Wood*. One of the bars having slipped from the slings, struck him upon the head and fractured his skull. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 7 Montgomery-street, where he died on Friday. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest.

DIED IN A GROCERY.

A man named JOHN MOSKOFF went into the drinking saloon at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, after 12 o'clock on Saturday night, called for a drink and sat down by the stove. Some time after an attempt was made to arouse him, but he was discovered to be dead. Deceased was 65 years of age and a weaver by occupation. His remains were conveyed to the Twentieth Precint Station-house, where an inquest will be held by Coroner JACKMAN.

Police.

TOO READY TO TREAT.

At a late hour on Saturday night Thomas Fallon, of No. 26 Sussex-street, Jersey City, was accosted by two men in Centre-street, near Pearl, who asked him to treat. He assented to the request, and was conducted to a disreputable cellar where the liquor was procured. Fallon, when paying the score, exhibited $35 which he had in his wallet, whereupon his new-made acquaintances demanded enough to pay their night's lodging. Fallon refused to hand over his funds, but was knocked down and robbed of them. His assailants fled, but one of them, who subsequently gave the name of John Roberts, was overtaken by Officers Crolius and McDermott, of the Sixth Ward, at the corner of Howard-street and Broadway. His confederate escaped. The prisoner, who is a very bad character, was committed by Justice CONNOLLY on a charge of highway robbery.

A REQUISITION FROM GOV. WISE.

John Henry and his wife, Eliza, were arrested on Saturday by Sergeant Wemyss and Officer Duffy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on a charge of being fugitives from Virginia justice. They are indicted for having committed a burglary upon the jewelry store of Michael G. Whitman, in Richmond, from which $600 worth of watches, &c., was stolen. The property was all recovered, and the prisoners, on Gov. Wise's requisition, were returned to Virginia.

VICTIMIZING A GROCER.

Henry Henjie, a German grocer, complained to Justice STEERS, yesterday, that he had received what purported to be a $5 bill of the Safety Fund Bank, of Boston, from Sarah Strauss, which he had since discovered to be bogus. The woman was arrested, and, after a hearing, was committed for trial in default of $500.

SURRENDERED HIMSELF.

Last evening Patrick Fanning, who is charged with killing Patrick Honeyman, surrendered himself to Deputy Coroner Bouton, and was locked up in the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house. He will be examined before Justice KELLY to-day, at Jefferson Market Police Court.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A FATHER ATTEMPTS TO MURDER HIS DAUGHTER.—SAMUEL EVANS, a tailor, residing at No. 39 Sackett-street, was arrested on Saturday for attempting to kill his own daughter, a young woman about 20 years old. He reached home intoxicated on Saturday night, and it is stated, without any provocation stabbed her with a carving-knife. Her screams brought several of the neighbors to her assistance, and the unnatural father was arrested and sent to prison. The wounds inflicted are not considered mortal.

WILLIAMSBURGH DISPENSARY.—302 patients were treated in this Institution during the last month, to whom 428 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed. 129 of the whole number were natives of the United States. The different diseases treated were as follows: Injuries, 25; nervous, 10; skin, 40; head, 6; abdomen, 72; eye and ear, 12; fevers, 19; abscess, 3; heart, lungs, and throat, 47; minor surgery, 51; rheumatism, 12; vaccinated, 5.

A WORTHY OBJECT.—A fair for the benefit of the Home for the Aged and Orphan, on the Church Charity foundation, will be held in the Athenæum on Wednesday and Thursday of the present week. The ladies having this worthy charity in charge have worked with such energy that the building for the "Home" is completed, and this fair, it is hoped, will supply the means necessary to furnish it for immediate occupancy.

MORTALITY.—There were 107 deaths in this City last week: Men, 12; women, 19; boys, 33; girls, 43; adults, 31; children, 76. Males, 45; females, 62. There were only 7 deaths by consumption; 16 from fevers, and 11 from inflammation of the lungs; 81 were natives of the United States.

DO NOT RIDE ON THE PLATFORM.—A boy, while attempting to get a free ride on one of the Atlantic-avenue Railroad cars, on Friday evening last, fell from the front platform, and had one of his arms badly crushed by the wheels.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver the regular lecture in the course this evening, at Plymouth Church. The subject is not announced.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mrs. MARY ROONEY, residing at the corner of Luqueer-street and Bennet-place, South Brooklyn, fell in the street on Thursday last, receiving such injuries that she died yesterday.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 64, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

A Large and Extensive Stock of Fashionable Fall and Winter clothing, amounting to $150,000. Must be sold before the 15th day of January next. All manufactured within the last two months.

The Custom-room contains seasonable goods in the greatest variety, and the best artists in the City are engaged here.

Over 500 Robes de Chambre, of exquisite taste and style; also, Furnishing Goods of every description.

Particular attention is given to the Children's Department. Ladies, please call and examine for yourselves.

Great inducemets will be offered to persons wishing to buy articles in the above line, as this entire stock will be sold for cost, or even less, sooner than to carry it over—saving fully 25 per cent. to the purchaser.

F. B. BALDWIN,
No. 70 and 72 Bowery.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	50
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Extravagant Prices
Are unknown at
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,

There boys are clothed elegantly, fashionably and serviceably, at
LESS COST
Than at any other establishment in the Union.
Stock very large. Variety unlimited.
Quality and style unsurpassed,
Our motto is, the
"LOWEST PRICES IN THE TRADE
AND
NO DEVIATION.

For the Holidays.
TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Corner Broadway and Franklin st.

J. TAYLOR solicits the attention of the ladies of New-York to his elegant assortment of French and American Confectionery, suitable for holiday fêtes, among which are a large variety of French fancy articles for dressing Christmas trees; a fine assortment of fancy boxes of confectionery; also chocolates, rouleaux, fancy flowers, torpedoes, French mottoes, &c., &c.

His assortment of ornamental plum and plain cakes will be ready on the 20th of this month, and will be found very superior, both in beauty and style of ornament and quality of the cake.

Don't be Fools,
And suffer from rheumatism, croup, sore throats, coughs, pains in the limbs, back and chest, when
DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED
VENETIAN LINIMENT
will certainly cure you.
10,000 persons
have certified to its wonderful curative properties.
IT NEVER FAILS.
Sold by all the Druggists.
Price, 25 and 50 cents.
Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Winter Sports.—Skates and Sleighs—A fine assortment of English Skates, strapped in the most approved styles, for ladies, gentlemen and boys—for sale by W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

Keep Warm and Dry!
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.
Also LADIES' FANCY FURS,
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style at WHITE'S,
No. 216 Broadway.

Dashing Overcoats, from $3 50 to $25.
Superb Black Frock Coats, $6 to $16,
At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
Unrivaled by any in the market.
No 500 BROADWAY.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

A Card.—The factory of the undersigned, Nos. 120 and 122 Wooster-st., having been destroyed by fire Friday, they would inform their friends and patrons that they have taken steps for rebuilding, and until the completion of their buildings, they will occupy other premises, where they will carry on their manufacturing operations as heretofore, so that they can, with as little delay as possible, fill all orders for their instruments. In the meantime, they ask the sympathy and indulgence of their friends and patrons. Their lumberyard was on the opposite side of the street, and was uninjured, and they continue to occupy their warerooms at No. 421 Broome-st., where they have always carried on their department of finishing for their salesroom.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Piano-forte Manufacturers,
No. 421 Broome-st., New-York City.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor *Safes*, for Silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Success and Happiness are Open to all who know how to use their capabilities. A correct phrenological examination is the best method of learning these capabilities, and may be obtained daily at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Account-Books of every description on hand or made to order, at low prices. Parties wishing new sets of books will please call for estimates. BENJ. F. CORLIES, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Parties, Weddings, Private Balls, &c.
J. TAYLOR, Broadway, corner Franklin-st., having the greatest facilites in the City, will furnish refreshments for weddings, parties, balls, &c., at as moderate prices as any other establishment.

MARRIED.

PADDOCK—WARING.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, by Rev. Richard Horton, WALTER H. PADDOCK to ANN MARIA, eldest daughter of J. A. Waring, Esq., all of Yonkers.

DIED.

OOTHOUT.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 9, CATELINA OOTHOUT, sister of the late John Oothout, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 77 Clinton-place, on Monday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

WOOD.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 9, ANN D. RICHARDSON, wife of Fernando Wood.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Bloomingdale Road, on Monday, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in the family plot in Trinity Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at Madison-square and Broadway up to 10½ o'clock A. M.

PERKINS.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 10, Mrs. LUCY INGERSOLL PERKINS, widow of Capt. Jedediah Perkins, formerly of Norwich, Conn., in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Nov. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 37 Dominick-st., without further invitation.

☞ Norwich papers please copy.

HILLMAN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, of croup, LILLIAN, youngest daughter of Samuel T. and Annis F. Hillman, aged 1 year 6 months and 21 days.

RAY.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 9, MARGARET W., eldest daughter of James H. Ray, and granddaughter of the late Col. Marinus Willett.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 58 East 16th-st., on Monday, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The body will be taken to St. Paul's Church.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 10, of consumption, JAMES H. KNAPP, only son of the late Henry A. and Clarissa A. Knapp, in his 24th year.

The funeral will take place, at No. 68 East 13th-st., on Monday, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

ROSE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 10, at his residence, No. 66 East 29th-st., JOHN ROSE, aged 71 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

VOORHIS.—On Saturday, Dec. 10, MARY ELIZABETH, relict of Thomas Letson Voorhis.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

BLOODGOOD.—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, Dec. 11, JOHN BLOODGOOD.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

OSTRUM.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 11, ARCHIBALD OSTRUM, second son of Capt. William B. Ostrum, aged 8 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, from the residence of his father, in Hewes-st., first house east of Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

ACKLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 11, DELIA, widow of the late John A. Ackley, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 189 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock.

THURSTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 11, FANNIE, daughter of George H. and Hannah F. Thurston, aged 16 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at 2½ o'clock P. M. on Monday, from No. 42 Summit-st., Brooklyn.

STAGG.—In Brooklyn, on Friday night, Dec. 9, JOHN FREDERICK, infant child of Gerard S. and Juliet W. Stagg.

HUSSEY.—At Peekskill, on Friday, Dec. 9, GEORGE F. HUSSEY, aged 48 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at Peekskill, on third day morning, Dec. 13, at 1½ o'clock. Carriages will be at the dépôt to meet the 11 o'clock express train Hudson River Railroad from New-York. The friends of the family are respectfully invited without further notice.

TAPPEN.—At his residence, near Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 9, ABRAHAM TAPPEN, aged 61 years, formerly of New-York.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 641, Dec. 10, 1859.
11, 6, 38, 62, 64, 28, 15, 55, 9, 67, 52.
Class No. 642, Dec. 10, 1859.
21, 38, 52, 23, 33, 32, 49, 58, 40, 19, 5, 7, 20, 77, 50.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 10, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
WILL LECTURE AT THE
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 34TH-ST.,
THURSDAY EVENING DEC. 15.

HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver a lecture at the
PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN,
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 12.
Subject—HEADS AND HEARTS.
Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the door, which will be open at 7, and lecture commence at 8.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE LECTURES.
The fourth lecture of this course will be delivered by
PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS,
of the New-York Medical College.
Subject: "*The Scientific History of the Creation*," illustrated by charts, diagrams, &c.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.
Tickets, 25 cents—at the door on the evening of the lecture.

INSTINCTS AND PASSIONS—AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, TO-NIGHT, by HENRY WARD BEECHER.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE
OF
GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
AT A
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st.,

Having received large consignments of Goods from Europe, for sale on MANUFACTURER'S ACCOUNT, and having themselves an unusually heavy and choice stock of Goods on hand, have, in view of the approaching close of the business season, determined *to make a large reduction in their prices*,

FROM THIS TIME UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT, to insure a large demand, and thus enable them to materially reduce their stock before the close of the year.

In consequence of the reduced standard of AUSTRIAN CURRENCY, they are enabled to offer their BOHEMIAN AND GERMAN GOODS, PURCHASED AT THE LATE FAIR AT LEIPSIC, AT UNPARALELLED LOW PRICES.

The following are a sample of their reduced prices:

COMPLETE WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER, DESSERT, AND TEA SERVICES, WITH A COMPLETE SERVICE OF RICH CUT AND ENGRAVED BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE FOR 12 PERSONS, COMPRISING DECANTERS, GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, WINES, HOCKS, CELERIES, CENTRE BOWLS, PRESERVE DISHES, &c., &c.,

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By order of the Society.
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"Did you laugh, John?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you read Damon and Pythias, John?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Did you cry, John?"

"No, Sir."

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SKATES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH skates for sale to the trade by
WM. IRVING, No. 245 Pearl-st.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 202 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt: $45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $330, $375, $400.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 203 Broadway.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HAINES BROTHERS
PIANO FORTES
For sale low at their new warerooms No. 626 Broadway (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

A MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE-ROUND SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE. —The greatest bargain; made by Hallet, Davis & Co., Boston; finished in the most elaborate style, with elegant leaf carving all round; has four round corners; back finished same as the front; exquisite, rich tone, short time in use, and without a blemish, and warranted; cost $400, price $250. N. B.—An object made for cash. Call and judge this superb piano, at the dwelling No. 676 6th av., near 39th-st., next door to the Murray Hill Hotel. Apply for four days, day or evening.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES —Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—SUPERIOR-TONED new scale pianos in elegant rosewood cases, at $175, $200, $250, $275, $300, &c. Second-hand pianos at $35, $60, $75, $80, $125. One rosewood "Chickering" at $125. One rosewood "Chickering," 7-octave, $175. For sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, corner of 8th-st. and 4th av.

PIANOS.—THE GREATEST BARGAINS FOR THE holydays, plain and elegant Pianos, full iron frame, and all modern improvements. The best-made Pianos in the City, with the new patent dampers, fully warranted. Melodeons at less than the wholesale price, at No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. $150 for a 7-octave Piano, very little used.

GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID 7 OCTAVE rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers, with all the latest improvements, and fully warranted, in perfect order, been used a few months, worth $400, will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

$500 PIANO—SUPERIOR TONE, BEEN USED only six months; will be sold for $300 cash. It can be seen at No. 333 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OF FIVE PERSONS, occupying a first class house in Brooklyn, convenient to the ferries, are desirous of increasing their family to nine. Parties looking for a home would do well by addressing P. A. C., Box No. 3,848 New-York Post-office, before engaging elsewhere. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., near 6th-av., will let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, (without small children,) a large, well-furnished front room, and a smaller room connected on 2d floor; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. Also a hall bedroom on floor above. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—A LARGE PARLOR AND BEDROOM to let with board, either together or separate; also, a small room suitable for a single gentleman. Best of references given and required. Apply at No. 220 West 32d-st., Boorman Terrace, between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—VERY RESPECTABLE BOARD may be obtained in a house pleasantly located uptown, by addressing O. B. T., Box No. 112 *Times* Office. There are three large and two small rooms, neatly furnished, which may be had at moderate prices, with full or partial board.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF FOUR OR FIVE persons can be well accommodated with pleasant furnished rooms in a private family, at No. 87½ West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—DAY BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED at No. 53 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENTLEMEN desiring pleasant rooms, with partial board, in a house having all the modern improvements, may apply at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts.; location delightful, about three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen that will room together, may find a pleasant home for the Winter, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. ferries, by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st., corner of Pineapple. References required.

BOARD.—THE WHOLE OF THE SECOND floor, 5 rooms, of No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., to let, to one or two small families, handsomely decorated and furnished; terms very moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHING to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house its large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND lady can be accommodated with furnished front rooms; also single gentlemen. No. 236 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN; breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays. Address Box No. 1 210 lower Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—BREAKFAST AND TEA, and dinner on Sunday. Terms moderate. Location not above 10th-st. Address J., Box No. 1,121 Post-office.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD at No. 19 Union-square, (Broadway, above 15th-st.) This is one of the pleasantest locations in the City. Also, two single rooms. Dinner at 6. References given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING BETWEEN 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, wish to dispose of a large well-furnished room, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other boarders taken. References required. Address, with name, S. T., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET—OPPOSITE THE Mercantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms with board. References exchanged.

TO LET—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, TO SINGLE gentlemen, in a house containing all the modern improvements. Inquire for Mr. HINMAN, at No. 119 West 34th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board, for a small family or single gentlemen, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES AT BARGAINS. —Just received, an invoice of ladies' fine gold watches, with orders to sell them for cash, and remit the money to the manufacturer in Europe by the 10th of January next, and I am now selling them at much less prices than ever before offered in this City.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.—formerly No. 11 Wall st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
44 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES AT HARLEM.
ALSO FOUR HOUSES.
To be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
1ST-AV.—1 lot northwest corner 122d-st.
3D-AV.—2 lots, east side, 50 ft. 6 in. north of 108th-st.
112TH-ST.—3 lots north side, 445 ft. west of 3d-av.
121ST-ST.—1 lot south side, 275 ft. east 3d-av., with house thereon.
122D-ST.—1 irregular lot, south side, between 3d and 4th avs. Also, 3 full lots adjoining. Also, 2 gore lots adjoining.
123D-ST.—2 gore lots south side, 130 ft. west 2d-av. Also, 4 lots adjoining, with gores in the rear, (one of said gores having a front on 122d-st.) Also, 4 lots adjoining.
123D-ST.—3 lots, north side, 205 ft. west 2d-av.
124TH-ST.—3 lots, south side, 210 ft. west of 2d-av.
126TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 105 ft. east 3d-av., together with the houses thereon.
128TH-ST.—1 lot, south side, 235 ft. west 5th-av.
128TH-ST.—1 lot, north side, 280 ft. east of 4th-av.
129TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 265 ft. east of 4th-av.
130TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, in rear of last described.
133D-ST.—4 lots, north side, 140 ft. west of 4th-av.
Terms liberal. Maps at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF 108 LOTS AND GORES ON
95TH, 97TH, 98TH, 99TH, 100TH, 115TH, 116TH, and 118TH STREETS, 3D, 5TH, 6TH and 9TH AVENUES.
FRONTING ON AND NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange—
ON 5TH-AVENUE—4 fine lots S. E. corner 100th-st.
ON 100TH STREET—17 lots and gores, adjoining above.
ON 99TH-ST—7 lots and gores N. S. adj. above in rear.
ON 3D-AVENUE—4 lots N. W. corner 95th-st.
ON 95TH-STREET—6 lots N. S. adjoining above in rear.
ON 99TH-STREET—10 lots and gores N. S. 202 W. 9th-av.
ON 98TH-STREET—15 lots N. S., bet. 9th and 10th avs.
ON 6TH-AVENUE—4 lots W. S. bet. 115th and 116th st.
ON 115TH STREET—12 lots N. S. adjoining above.
ON 116TH-STREET—6 lots S. S. adjoining above in rear.
ON 118TH-STREET—23 lots and gores, N. S. between 5th and 6th avs.
The above property comprises some of the choicest lots now in the market, and is worthy the attention of buyers desirous of investing in Central Park lots.
SALE ABSOLUTE AND TERMS LIBERAL. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st., after the 8th inst.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
339 MAMMOTH AUCTION SALE. 339
ELEGANT MADE-UP FURS.
On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 15 and 16, at 11 o'clock,
AT THE DEPOT OF
THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN FUR COMPANY,
No. 339 Broadway.
Comprising the balance of the entire stock of superb made-up furs, valued at over $100,000, which must be positively closed out as above without any reserve, offering an opportunity to those in want of furs which seldom occurs. The stock comprises the richest Russia sable, Hudson Bay sable, mink marten, stone marten, royal ermine and other sets, gentlemen's and children's furs, sleigh, carriage and lap robes, &c., &c. Catalogues of which may be had at the dépôt, 339 Broadway.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
THIRD DAY'S SALE
OF RICH MANUFACTURED FURS,
SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.
BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their spacious salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
The balance of rich fancy furs, comprising all the new and most desirable styles of ladies', gentlemen's and children's furs, among which may be found Russian sable, Hudson Bay sable, mink, marten, ermine, &c., in capes, cloaks, muffs, cuffs, victorines, pelerines, gloves, &c., all manufactured in the very best manner, this season, expressly for the City retail trade. The attention of ladies is particularly invited to our stock of goods in this sale, as they are all first-class, warranted free from moth, and manufactured by some of the largest fur firms in this City. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No 52 William-st., near Wall-st.:

30 shs. Artisan's Bank	$100
10 shs. St. Nicholas Bk	100
10 shs. Howard Ins. Co.	50
50 shs. St. Nicholas Ins. Co	25
22 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.	50
40 shs. Corn Ex. Ins. Co.	50
10 shs. Empire City Ins. Co	100
14 shs. Eagle Ins. Co.	40
15 shs. City Ins. Co.	70
5 shs. Market Ins. Co.	100
20 shs. Equitable Ins. Co	35
10 shs. Williams'gh City Ins. Co	50
8 shs. Washington Ins. Co	50
40 shs. Fulton Ins. Co.	25
30 shs. Germania Ins. Co	50
10 shs. Home Ins. Co.	100
100 shs. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co	10
20 shs. Arctic Ins. Co.	50
10 shs. Resolute Ins. Co	100
15 shs. Merchants' Marine Ins. Co.	100
18 shs. Excelsior Ins. Co	50
37 shs. Fireman's Ins. Co	17
30 shs. N. Western Ins. Co	50
10 shs. Home Ins. Co.	100
35 shs. Gt. Western Marine Ins. Co.	100
10 shs. N. Y. Fire and Marine Ins. Co	100
10 shs. Brevort Ins. Co.	50
20 shs. Jersey City Ins. Co	50
20 shs. Lorillard Ins. Co	25

$10,000 Racine and Mississippi R. 8 per cent. bonds.
6,000 Lee County, Iowa, 8 per cent. bonds.
2,000 Keokuk City, Iowa, 8 per cent. bonds.
5,000 Henry County, Iowa, 8 per cent. bonds.
5,000 Town St. Madison, Iowa, 8 per cent. bonds.
5,000 New-York and New-Haven 6 per cent. bonds.
3,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. bonds.
2,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. bonds.
4,000 Toledo and Illinois 1st mgt. 7 per cent. bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Dec. 15. Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day, whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF PRIVATE GALLERY of ORIGINAL MODERN PAINTINGS, STUDIES and SKETCHES, composing the entire collection of that distinguished artist, Mr. T. P. ROSSITER. The catalogue will embrace many of his works never before exhibited, including the THREE CELEBRATED PICTURES which obtained the gold medal of honor at the Great International Exhibition at Paris in 1855—now offered for sale in consequence of his moving into the country, that his time may be wholly devoted to large historical works.

THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1859, at the Academy of Design, 10th-st., near Broadway, the entire collection as above, among which may be enumerated, "The Wise and Foolish Virgins," "Primitive Life," and "Giorgione and Companions going to the Lido," the three paintings which received the award of the gold medal of honor at the great French Exhibition, 1855; "The First Lesson," "Washington and his Family at Mount Vernon," "The Patrician," "Country and City Post-offices," "Isola Bella," "Syrens," "Tired of Play," "Trio," "Italian Coast," "Mountain Scenery," "Joan of Arc in Prison," together with many smaller works never before offered for sale. The pictures will be on view gratuitously until the time of sale, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., and on the three evenings preceding the sale. Catalogues may be had at the exhibition, and at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
49 MAGNIFICENT LOTS AND GORES ON 8TH-AV., 115TH AND 116TH STS., WITHOUT RESERVE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON 8TH-AV.—5 fine lots N. E. corner of 115th-st.
ON 115TH-ST.—1 fine gore N. S., 100 feet east from 8th-av.
BETWEEN 115TH AND 116TH STS.—12 gore lots, commencing 125 feet east of 8th-av.
ON 116TH-ST.—9 lots south side, 200 feet east 8th-av.
ON 116TH-ST., (ADJOINING ABOVE)—12 fine gore lots.
ON 116TH-ST—10 fine gore lots, north side, near 7th-av. and adjoining Harlem-lane.
The above property adjoins the beautiful grounds of the "Wood Estate," is a magnificent garden spot, of fine soil and good grade.
Title perfect and sale absolute.
60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL PARK AND FOURTH-AVENUE LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH-STREET—1 lot, north side, 125 feet east 5th-av.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH-STREET—4 lots, south side, 200 feet east of 5th-av.
ON S. E. CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH-STREET—5 lots.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH-STREET—4 lots, south side, 460 feet west of 4th-av.
Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SIXTH AND EIGHTIETH STREETS.—BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Henry E. Davies, Jr., Referee:
SIXTH-STREET—One lot on the north side, 166 feet west of Avenue D, 22.5 by 90.10.
EIGHTIETH STREET—Four lots on the south side, mid way between 11th and 12th avs., each 25 feet by half the block. Terms at sale. Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 64 Cedar-st.

J. MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the contents of the brown-stone residence, No. 61 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of rosewood parlor and bedroom furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-paintings, elegant piano-forte, looking-glasses, lace curtains, window-shades, gas chandeliers, silver ware, cutlery, crockery and glassware, &c., &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. House to let—inquire of the Auctioneer; 5th and 6th av. cars and stages pass a short distance from the house.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, tea trays, cutlery, toys, Britannia ware, &c., by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. A large catalogue sale of choice goods. Sale positive for cash.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD BY order of the Receiver, without reserve, at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., the buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools, molds, &c., &c., of the Advance Iron Works and Foundry, lately occupied by Peake & McCarthy, at the foot of West 33d-st., on the North River, in this City; also the 13 years' ground lease of the premises, consisting of 4 lots of land. The sale will be made subject to definite incumbrances.

VENDUE OF REAL ESTATE—AT COLT'S Neck, Monmouth County, N. J., by Commissioners, at the hotel late Samuel Laird's, at Colt's Neck, on TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1860. Said hotel property is one of the best stands in the county, and a few acres with it; a farm of 60 acres adjoining the hotel; a house and lot near Colt's Neck, a farm of 147 acres near Colt's Neck; several tracts of woodland. Sale peremptory. Information given by JOSEPH T. LAIRD, ROBERT LAIRD, Colt's Neck, or BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 14th day of December, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 463 Canal-st., corner of Hudson-st., all the household furniture and kitchen utensils belonging to the estate of the late Samuel S. Engle. By order of HIRAM OSTRANDER, Executor.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF PAPER HANGINGS—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1859, at 10 o'clock, and on the following days, until all is sold, the entire stock of splendid FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, belonging to the firm of Francis Pares & Co., at No. 336 Broadway, on six months' credit for approved paper for all sums over $100. Catalogues and the goods will be ready for exhibition on Monday, Dec. 12.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 484 Canal-st., all the furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, bedsteads, bureaus, China, silver-ware, stoves, curtain, glass fixtures, &c., of a large house.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal.*

LOAN FOR $2,500,000—TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE STATE.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to submit to the people a law authorizing a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State," hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 20th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable as follows: Eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1866; eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1872, and nine hundred thousand dollars on the first day of December, 1877. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of either of the installments of the said loan reimbursable as above specified, not less than $5,000. Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the same loan, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly as above specified, and reimbursable at the times above named, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will accept the whole or such portions of such proposals for each installment of said loan at five or six per cent. interest, as they shall deem most advantageous to the interests of the State. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the payment of the floating debt of the State," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on or before the 24th of December next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Nov. 26, 1859.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieut. Gov'nor.
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
I. V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, NOV. 26, 1859.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have adopted a resolution that the payments on the floating debt shall be made on and after the 26th day of December next; notice is therefore hereby given that all Canal Commissioners' drafts payable out of the proceeds of said loan and dated before the first day of January, 1859, on which payment will be claimed, will, on being presented at the Department, be paid in accordance with the said resolution.
N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.
THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due are previously paid), standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating said Company, viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate.
James Aiken	83	642@646
Jandentext Bondt	10	3897
Robert Benson & Co	10	1297
John Baines	7	1726
John Peter Grant Dallas	117	1513
Rev. H. Ward, (on London Books)	150	—
E. F. Satterthwaite	3	5433
R. Raphael & Sons	10	4438
Frederick Ludwig C. Von Vely Jungken	12	1797, 1798
A. S. Van Raalte & Son	20	3642, 3652
William Flint	⅜	25
Frank Fullagar	⅜	26
Andrew Buchanan	⅜	53
John Crerar	1	3949
Duncan, Sherman & Co	50	3321, 3332, 3333
Samuel Jones, Trustee	9	468
Otto Wolfsohn	20	5313, 5315
Magdalen Isaacs	4	109, 4106
P. E. Norton	47	225, 5341
Milton McConnell	⅜	3
Total shares	555	

The sale will be for cash, and the company will issue new certificates to the purchasers. By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF LICKING COUNTY, OHIO.—To the holders of the Bonds issued to the Central Ohio Railroad Company: The Commissioners of said county find it impracticable to pay said Bonds at maturity on the first day of January, 1860. The Legislature of Ohio passed a special act authorizing the County Commissioners to reissue Bonds for sale at par, or renewal, to parties now holding said Bonds. The Commissioners propose to reissue their Bonds as follows, to wit:

Twenty per cent. of the old Bonds, or $10,000, payable on the first day of July, 1860, with interest at 7 per cent.; twenty per cent., or $10,000, payable on the first day of July, 1861, with interest at 7 per cent. payable semi annually, and a like sum, with interest, payable as above on the first day of July, 1862; and a like sum, with interest, payable as above on the first day of July, 1863; and a like sum, with interest, payable as above on the first day of July, 1864. All of said Bonds and the interest that may accrue thereon will be paid in the City of New-York. The Bonds will be placed in the hands of Messrs. STANTON, SHELDON & CO., No. 81 Front-st., New-York, for sale or exchange, who are authorized to pay the interest that will be due on the outstanding Bonds on the first day of January, 1860. The Commissioners respectfully say to the parties now holding their Bonds, or to those who may purchase them, that the Bonds to be issued on the first day of January, 1860, will be paid promptly at maturity.

NOTE.—The interest due on the first day of January, 1860, on the Bonds issued by the Trustees of Newark Township, in the said county, to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. STANTON, SHELDON & CO., No. 81 Front-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the contract for the reorganization of the Company expires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO N. OTIS, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.

Forms for the assent, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.

The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 15th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1859.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859.
PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES IN the TRUST created under an agreement bearing date Dec. 15, 1858, are hereby notified that the annual meeting provided for in the 11th article of said agreement, will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, at 12 M. A punctual and general attendance of parties in interest is requested.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO., CINCINNATI, Dec. 6, 1859.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.'S BONDS, numbered 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, and 906, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said Bonds at 80 cents on the dollar, if presented to FRANK S. BOND, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 3d day of February, 1860, according to the contract between the said companies dated the 8th day of February, 1859.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash, and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 20, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE BONDS.—THE HOLDERS OF Milwaukee City Bonds are requested to register their Bonds, with their address, in the office of Messrs. Mann & Rodman, Solicitors, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st., to the end that measures may be adopted, by concert of Bondholders, to effect the resumption of payment of interest by united and proper application to the municipal authorities of that city, for the immediate adoption of such action as is imperatively demanded from the good faith and integrity of the inhabitants of that city.

FINANCIAL.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE NEW-YORK PURE MILK COMPANY.

This Company, organized under a Special Act of Incorporation by the Legislature of New-York, has $25,000 of its Capital Stock subscribed and paid in.

The Directors have purchased seven hundred and fifty acres of most desirable grazing land in Sussex County, New-Jersey, with farm houses, dairy houses, and stock; and are preparing to carry out literally and effectively the object of their charter, by supplying to the citizens of New-York pure milk, from cows fed only on grass, hay, and grain, the product of their own lands.

It is the intention of the Company to increase their capital to $100,000; to add largely to their lands and dairies, and to produce a new era in the milk business of New-York, not less important to the health and comfort of its citizens than was the introduction of the Croton Water; and in doing this they hope and expect that the stock of the Company will take rank with the best paying stocks known in this market.

The facilities for such a success are within their reach. The far-famed dairy lands of Orange County lie in the same range, and are but a continuation of the same rich, well-watered, grass producing uplands, mountains, and valleys, which form the district from which this Company are to draw their supplies. This district, but recently penetrated by the Morris and Essex Railroad, has never yet had a milk train over it, but, like Orange County before the construction of the Erie Railroad, has sent its dairy products to market in other forms.

To bring a large and rich supply of pure milk from this source, and to drive out, to that extent at least, the swill-made impurities which disgust and poison at the same time, is the object of this enterprise, and the Directors pledge their best ability to its honest and faithful accomplishment.

Pure milk will be guaranteed to every Shareholder of the stock, and will be sold to others only when Stockholders do not exhaust the supply.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock may be made at the office of the Secretary, No. 54 Wall-st., Room No. 6, or on lists presented by persons duly authorized by the Company. Shares $10 each, payable in such installments as may be required from time to time by the Directors.

As neighborhood supplies will be most surely and promptly delivered where there is a large and reliable demand, it is suggested that persons friendly to this enterprise procure Stock Subscribers in their several neighborhoods, thus securing to themselves the certainty of a daily supply of pure milk.

Parties so interesting themselves successfully, will be most cheerfully considered in some acceptable way by the Company.

DIRECTORS:
ROBT. M. STRATTON, J. N. JEROLEMON, N. J.,
L. S. COMSTOCK, U. JAMESON,
THOS. JONES, Jr., J. G. ELLIOTT,
THEODORE P. HOWELL, N. J.
JAS. N. JEROLEMON, President.
ROBT. M. STRATTON, Treasurer.
J. G. ELLIOTT, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, Dec. 9, 1859.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO.; and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.
Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 26th of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.
By order of the Board, J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 3d of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th inst. to Jan. 3.
The following gentlemen were reëlected officers of the Company, viz.:
HENRY AITKEN, President,
WILLIAM REDMOND, Vice-President,
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8, 1859.
A. H. FARLIN, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1859.
THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due, on the 15th inst., upon the Seven per cent. Bonds of this Company, of the issue maturing in 1864, will be paid on presentation of the respective interest warrants at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. The interest upon all Bonds of this Company will be paid, as it becomes due, on presentation of the interest warrants at said Bank, without further special notice.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

LOST OR STOLEN—FOUR CERTIFICATES of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., as follows: No. 2,283, dated Oct. 7, 1853, 50 shares; No. 2,284, Oct. 7, '53, 100 shares; No. 1,433, June 18, '56, 6 shares; No. 69, Oct. 15, '56, 60 shares. All in the subscriber's name, and of no use to any one, as application has been made for new certificates. By returning the above to No. 12 Bond-st., a suitable reward will be paid.
PHILIP HARMON.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
November 19, 1859.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twelve and a Half per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, on and after MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 30, 1859.—$30,000.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned, in Cleveland, Ohio, until the 20th day of December next for $30,000 of the First or Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund.
A. STONE, Jr., President.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after Dec. 7, 1859.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has declared a Dividend, payable at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., on and after the 27th inst.
WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 100 VESEY-st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dwelling-house, with green-house, gardener's house and stable, situated on the East River, at the foot of 83d st. The garden is planted with various fruit-bearing trees and plants. The dwelling house is commodious, comfortable and suitable for a private residence, and for that use only it is offered. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 5.

TO LET—THE BLOCK OF GROUND BOUNDED by 7th and 8th avs. and 149th and 150th sts. On the property is a large mansion with suitable out-buildings, well-adapted for a public house or hotel, and commanding a fine view of the High Bridge and Harlem River. For further particulars, apply at No. 85 Prince-st., New-York.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP house, on 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and near Broadway, with all the modern improvements; rent until May 1, $250. Apply to ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING, No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Railroad Companies, brokers, lawyers, jewelers, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, room No. 7.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having finished walls, hoistways, gas and Croton water; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, 208 Wm. and 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. Gilhooly, 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE IN 71ST-ST., BETWEEN 3d and 4th avs. Inquire of HENRY BEER, No. 131 East 23d-st., or on the premises.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor, between 3d and 7th avs., above 9th st. Reference given and required. Address B. J., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, stating terms and situation.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, BETWEEN 4th and 6th avs., till 1st May next, by
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BUNDLE OF PHOTOGRAPHS, REPRESENTING French Vineyards. They were dropped between Broad and William-sts., enclosed in blue paper; whoever will return them to R. M. DeWITT, publisher, Nassau-st., will be suitably rewarded.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Duchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 229 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant manion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.

On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.

Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.; CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOB WRIGHT, No. 110 Broad-st., New-York; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 133 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.
THOMAS GEORGE, Referee,
Newburgh, N. Y.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Is situated in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on the Macadamised road, 18 miles from the city of Troy. The mill is 35x83 feet, three stories high, built of wood, with good stone foundation; has 2 overshot water wheels, viz., one 15 feet in diameter, and the other 30 feet in diameter; 2 engines, with 30 in bars and cylinder washer; 1 rag cutter, 1 rag duster, 1 screw-press, 1 54-inch cylinder machine, with 3 iron cylinder dryers; 1 set of callenders, with 1 paper roll and 2 iron rolls; has been run in the manufacture of tea, tissue and straw paper. There will be sold with the mill about 28 acres of land, (including what is under water in the pond,) also 2 dwellings, 1 storehouse, 1 barn and shed. The property is well located. Freight from Troy to New-York, $1 25 per ton. A supply of straw can be obtained in the vicinity and delivered at the mill; usual price $6 per ton. The property would be a good investment for any person with a moderate capital, and is offered at the low price of $4,500. Inquire of A. & W. ORR & CO., at their office, State Dam, Troy, N. Y., or of A. ORR, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, Room No. 2, New-York.

BROWN-STONE AND BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE—From $6,000 to $30,000, by S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.:
One brick house, Clinton-place, near 5th-av.
One brick house, 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Two brown-stone houses, 18th-st., near 5th-av.
Two brown-stone houses, 22d and 24th sts., near Lexington-av.
Two brown-stone and five brick houses on 26th-st.
Two brick houses on 27th-st.
Five brown-stone houses on 29th-st.
Six brown-stone houses on 31st-st.
Nine brown-stone houses on 37th-st.
Also, elegant houses on 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 46th, 47th and 48th sts., near Lexington, Madison, 5th and 6th avs.

IRON FOUNDRY RAILING SHOP, DWELLING-house, and stable, for sale by private bargain, being the premises and lots Nos. 126, 128, 130, and 132 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Also, all the fixtures, forges, steam-engine, cranes, patterns, tools, and stock, connected with the business. To a good man, with sufficient capital, this is a chance seldom met with, as a large business has been done on the premises for the last ten years, and can be successfully continued. Nearly one-half of the purchase money of the real estate can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to
HARNED & ROTHERY, on the premises.

147 LOTS FOR SALE—TOGETHER OR IN plots, by SAM'L EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st. opposite Post-office.
8 lots on 114th and 115th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.
7 lots on 115th and 116th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.
24 lots on 116th and 117th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.
26 lots on 117th and 118th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.
19 lots on 119th and 120th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.
26 lots on 119th-st., s. s., between 4th and 5th avs.
14 lots on 5th-av., including 3 corners, near 116th, 117th, and 119th-sts.

AT PRIVATE SALE—DE KALB AND MARCY avs., Brooklyn—Several small frame buildings (filled in with brick) recently erected, and divided into stores and dwellings, and are offered at prices ranging from $800 to $2,800 each; and to meet the wants of shopkeepers with small means, would be sold for a small cash payment, with frequent subsequent installments of trifling amounts. For further particulars, apply to FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage-house, cow stables, two tenant houses a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES—AT ORANGE, N. J., within one hour of the City, in Llewellyn Park; it is a tract of 500 acres of land divided into building sites of from five to ten acres each, and enjoying the right to a private park of 50 acres. For terms, maps and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York; or, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY, basement and counter-cellar brick house, situated on Lee-av., between Ross and Wilson sts., Brooklyn; will take a lot of ground as part pay; the house has all the modern improvements, and is built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises of JAMES H. PULLIS.

FIRST-CLASS FARMING LANDS IN IOWA —Will be given in exchange for stocks of merchandise. Where the stock is sufficiently large part cash will be paid. Letters addressed to Box No. 3,017 New-York Post-office, will receive immediate attention.
MASON, BISHOP & CO.

FOR SALE.—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE No. 349 West 22d-st.; house 16x82, lot 100, with all modern conveniences. If not sold previously, will be sold at aution, by Adrian H. Muller, on Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange; $4,000 can remain; a most desirable residence. Apply on premises.

TO LEASE—FOURTEEN LOTS OF GROUND ON the north side of 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; each lot 20.92; will be leased for a term of 21 years, subject to renewals. A loan may be made to the lessee to assist in building. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND SITUATE on the southeast corner of 2d-av. and 13th-st., fronting on 2d-av. The lots are 25 feet 9 inches by 110 feet; are pleasantly located and surrounded by excellent improvements. For terms apply to T. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

804 ACRES OF UNIMPROVED LAND, (in five tracts), well located, convenient to railroad and river, in a flourishing Western State, to exchange for merchandize; title to land perfect. Apply at Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—A NEW four-story, high-basement, brown-stone house and lot, with all modern improvements, in Lexington-av., second house above 38th-st., on easy terms; price $7,500. Inquire on the premises.

FROM $20,000 TO $30,000 TO BE loaned on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., in good City property. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 29 CATHARINE-st., together with 7 years' unexpired term of lease of lot. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—AN entire front on 5th-av., below 90th-st., and commanding one of the finest views of the Park, with additional lots on adjoining streets.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST finished three houses, in the most desirable part of Hoboken, with all the modern improvements, and offers them for sale. Price moderate. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 144 Washington-st., Hoboken. R. HAWKINS.

TO BUILDERS.—LOTS WITH A BUILDING loan on a 100 feet street for sale, situated on 42d-st., south side, between 8th and 9th avs.; a good location for either stores or dwellings; no commissions charged. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $8,000. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 5th-av. and 110th st. Also lots on 106th and 116th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. S. EDDY & CO. No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 34 and 36 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 91 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, and building sites, in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties.
S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brick house No. 225 West 20th-st., in good order, with all the modern improvements; location good and terms moderate. Apply to J. B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

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REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS, Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—MEMBERS AND OTHERS are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of the AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, to be convened at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 19, on MONDAY, the 12th of this month, at 7½ o'clock.
JOHN W. DRAPER, President.
LEWIS M. RUTHERFORD, R. OGDEN DOREMUS, H. H. SCHIEFFELIN, } Vice-Presidents.
A. W. WHIPPLE, Corresponding Secretary.
ISAIAH DECK, Recording Secretary.
JOHN JOHNSON, Treasurer.

THE MANAGERS OF "THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF COLORED ORPHANS" will hold their Twenty-third Anniversary Meeting, for the Election of Managers, at the Asylum on 5th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., on MONDAY, the 12th inst., from 12 to 12½ o'clock.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION, No. 486 Broadway.—A special meeting of the associates is hereby called on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1859, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of altering the rules. By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. G. BERNARD, Sec'y A. D. F. Association.

THE MONTHLY CONCERT FOR PRAYER for the enslaved will be held in the Church of the Puritans (Union-square,) THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

JOHN SCOTT.—IF JOHN SCOTT, WHOSE FATHER left Glinton, Northamptonshire, England, for America, in the year 1817, will communicate with the subscriber, directed to Bible House, Astor-place, New-York, he may hear something to his advantage.
JOSEPH HOLDICH.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COUNTER SUITABLE for the druggist, tailoring, or any other business; fitted up with draws, shelves, &c. Apply to Janitor of the Bank of Commerce Building, corner Nassau and Cedar sts.

MEDICAL.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effect of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR." Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors below Macdougal,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

The book is sold also by WELLS & CO., at No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE GREEN BOOK.

Just published, 150 pages, price 25 cents: ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE; Or, THE INSTITUTES OF MARRIAGE; its Intent, Obligations, and Physical and Legal Disqualifications; the rational treatment of all private diseases in both sexes, &c. To which is added a poetical essay, entitled "Callipædia; or the art of having and rearing beautiful and healthful children," by the late Robert J. CULVERWELL, Esq., M. D.

Sent, free of postage, by the Publishers, CHARLES KLINE & CO., Box No. 4,586, New-York, or Dexter & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York. Agents wanted everywhere.

Also, gratis, an extract and sample of the above, entitled, "Dr. Culverwell's Lecture on the rational treatment of Spermatorrhœa and private diseases generally," detailing the means by which invalids may effectually cure themselves without the use of dangerous medicines, and at but little expense to themselves. Sent free by mail, in a secure envelope, on the receipt of one stamp, to prepay postage, by addressing

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An entirely New and Successful Method for the Cure of these Diseases; intended for popular use. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of several Medical Works, &c., &c. For sale, wholesale and retail. Price $1. Sent, post-free, to any part of the country by mail.

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FEVER AND AGUE AND OTHER FEVERS cured like magic with India Chologogue, Deshler's Periodic Pills, or Rowands' Tonic Mixture. Each $1.

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DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of the effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs, private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Twenty six years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, &c., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, and deformities of the Eye and Face. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 41 5th-av.

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Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 20,

the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship

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R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer

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STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

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N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

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Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
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AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

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FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo.	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo.	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla.	20

For freight or passage, apply to

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No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

N. B.—After the 14th, no bills of lading but those furnished by the Company will be signed.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,

F. C. SMITH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

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will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

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FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first-class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.

The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., on the 20th inst. Fare on either ship $15.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
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Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

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RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY. On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4 and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 4 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 7:05 and 7:45 A. M. and 2:20 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.—THE Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

No animal shall travel on any part of the Central Park, except upon the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding seven miles an hour. Persons on horseback shall not travel on the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding ten miles per hour. All ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held, on the 1st day of December, 1859, and is published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinance:

"§ 15 All persons offending against such ordinance shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days."

By order of the Board.

R. M. BLATCHFORD, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Central Park.
Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1859.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that TWO PER CENT. will be added on the 15th of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were handed to the Receiver, (Sept. 19,) will be added on the 1st day of January.

Tax-payers are particularly requested to call at once and pay their bills, thereby avoiding detention and additional interest.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.—There being dispute as to the circulation of the papers claiming the advertisement by this office of uncalled-for letters, notice is hereby given that I will receive evidence and decide upon the fact, pursuant to the regulations of the Post-office Department. A printed statement for the guidance of parties desiring to participate in the competition can be obtained at the Secretary's desk in this Office.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
corner of Elm and Grand sts.,
New-York, Nov. 26, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 12th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with Books, Stationery and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1860. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
JAMES CUSHING, JR.,
OLIVER H. LEE,
WM. E. CURTIS,
Committee.

N. B.—The time for receiving the aforesaid proposals is extended to Thursday, the 15th day of December instant.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the XIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 27th day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing the new building for the use of Primary School No. 20, in Broome-st., near Clinton, in said Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. All proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Primary School No. 20, XIIIth Ward." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

GEO. W. THURBER,
GARRETT M. LOSEE,
WM. B. McMANUS,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the STOVES and REGISTERS necessary for heating new School-house No. 17, in 47th-st., in the XXIId Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
EDWARD TIMPSON, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—REUTTER MATHEY against —— ULLMAN and —— BRANCHU, fils.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 38 William-street, in the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum four hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty-eight cents, with interest from the 8th day of February, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 20, 1859. COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 12th day of November, 1859. COUDERT BROTHERS,
n14-1aw6wM. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 36 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1859. HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.
s12-1aw6mM* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SKATES.
FINE ENGLISH SKATES
AT RETAIL.
JAMES ANDERSON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Dey-st.,
New-York.

[illegible]NTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
A CONSERVATORY OF THE ARTS DEDICATED TO
COMEDY,
MUSIC,
AND THE
BALLET.
By
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
MONDAY, DEC. 12,
SIXTH NIGHT
OF
A NEW PLAY,
IN FIVE ACTS,
BY
DION BOURCICAULT, Esq.,
The author of many popular Dramatic Works.
NEW SCENERY,
APPROPRIATE COSTUMES.

Mr. BOURCICAULT, as Wah-no-tee, a Lepan Indian Chief.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as Zoe, the Octoroon.
Mr. JEFFERSON as Salem Scudder, the Yankee overseer.
Mr. JOHNSTON as McClosky, the "piece of Connecticut hardware."
Mr. JAMIESON (his first appearance in New-York for many years) as Pete, the Old Slave.
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as George Peyton.
Mr. G. HOLLAND as Sunnyside, the Planter.
Mr. PEARSON as Ratts, mate of the Magnolia steamer.
Mrs. ALLEN as Dora Sunnyside, a Southern belle.

On MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1859,
Will be produced
A new play, in five acts,
Illustrative of
AMERICAN CHARACTER,
AMERICAN SCENES,
AND
SOUTHERN HOMES,
Called
THE OCTOROON;
OR,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA.

The scene is laid in the Delta of the Mississippi River, on the plantation of Terrebonne, belonging to Madam Peyton, widow of the late Judge.

The time—The present Winter.

N. B.—The Octoroon is a Southern name, given to the "eighth blood"—being the child of a quadroon by a white.

CHARACTERS.

Mrs. Peyton, of Terrebonne Plantation, in the Attakapas, widow of the late Judge Peyton	Mrs. Blake
George Peyton, her nephew, educated in Europe, and just returned home	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Jacob McCloskey, formerly overseer of Terrebonne, but now owner of one-half of the estate	Mr. T. B. Johnston
Salem Scudder, a Yankee from Massachusetts, now overseer of Terrebonne, great on improvements and inventions, once a photographic operator, and been a little of everything generally	Mr. J. Jefferson
Pete, an "ole uncle," once the late Judge's body servant, but now "too ole to work, sa"	Mr. G. Jamieson
(His first appearance in New-York for many years.)	
Zoe, an Octoroon girl, free, the natural child of the late Judge by a Quadroon slave	Miss Agnes Robertson
Sunnyside, a planter, neighbor and old friend of the Peytons	Mr. G. Holland
Dora Sunnyside, his only daughter and heiress, a Southern Belle	Mrs. J. H. Allen
Lefourche, a rich Planter	Mr. Stoddart
Wah-no-tee, an Indian Chief of the Lepan tribe	Mr. D. Bourcicault
Paul, a yellow boy, a favorite of the late Judge's, and so allowed to do much as he likes	Miss Burke
Ratts, Mate of the Magnolia steamer	Mr. H. Pearson
Col. Poindexter, an Auctioneer and slave-salesman	Mr. Russell
Jules Thibodeaux, a young Creole Planter	Miss H. Secor
Coillou, an Overseer	Mr. Peck
Jackson, a Planter	Mr. Tree
Claiborne, the auctioneer's clerk	Mr. Ponisi
Grace, a yellow girl, a slave	Miss Gimber
Solon, a grief boy-slave	Mr. Styles
Dido, the cook, a slave	Mrs. Dunn
Mrs. Claiborne	Miss Clinton
Minnie, the quadroon slave	Miss Walters

Planters, slaves, deck-hands and ladies.

THE ARGUMENT OF THE PLAY.

Nothing extenuate, or aught set down in malice.—Shaks.

Tros, Tyriusve, mihi nullo discrimine agetur—Virgil.

SCENE OF THE FIRST ACT.
THE PLANTATION OF TERREBONNE.

A Southern home under a Southern sun—The little darkies, "dem's wus dan Skeeters"—Pete, the old servant—George Peyton just arrived home—A Paris lion in a canebrake—Madam Peyton and the patriarchal home—The good old judge—Salem Scudder's description of Zoe, the Octoroon—The two overseers—A confession—The strange relation and affection existing between Madam Peyton and her husband's natural daughter—Plantation life—Southern waste and Northern thrift—Zoe, the Octoroon—The arrival of Sunnyside and Dora—Dora Sunnyside a portrait—George cannot understand the social position of Zoe—McCloskey arrives—The hard customer—Paul the yellow boy, and Wah-no-tee the Indian hunter—The strange affection between the savage and the boy slave, companions in the swamp hunt—Paul and the Indian start across the Red Cedar Swamp for the United States mail—Border United States mail delivery—The foreclosure on Terrebonne—The plantation to be sold—The last hope of recovering the estate—The Judge's desk—McCloskey's love for the Octoroon—"I cannot marry you, but I can make you mistress of the richest estate in Louisiana"—The two overseers review the state of things—The live oak and the creeper—Two live Yankees or diamond cut diamond—Scudder's confession of his love for Zoe—McCloskey discovers the free papers of Zoe—The judgment—The dark hope—The resolve.

ACT THE SECOND.
THE LANDING ON THE ATCHAFALAYA.
THE LUMBER SHED.

Scudder returns to his old trade and takes a photograph—Paul wants his picture took—Pete brings terrible news—Zoe confirms it—George's declaration of his love—"He does not know what I am"—The "eighth blood"—McCloskey's resolve—Wah-no-tee and Paul—The apparatus at work—The daguerreotype portrait—Paul takes his own likeness, assisted by the Indian—The Savage's fear for the machine—Thinks it a deadly weapon—Paul sits for his portrait—The attack—The murder—The letter and the flight—"Terrebonne will be sold and Zoe will be mine"—The revenge of the Indian and his grief for Paul.

ACT THE THIRD.
THE PARLOR AND HALL AT TERREBONNE.

Preparations for the sale—McCloskey claims the pound of flesh—The slaves are to be sold—Pete on the stump—His address to his "cullurd brudders"—Darkie enthusiasm.

THE SLAVE SALE.

Ratts, the mate of the Magnolia—Grace, the yellow girl, and her children—"Buy me, mas'r?"—Pete on the stand; his indignation at going cheap. No. 4—The Octoroon girl Zoe—Consternation of the slaves—McCloskey bids—The assault by George—Bowie-knives and revolvers—Dora's revenge on Zoe, who has taken away her lover—The sale of the Octoroon.

ACT THE FOURTH.
THE BOILER DECK OF THE MAGNOLIA.
THE LANDING AND THE WOODPILE.

Roll on the cotton bales—Take her guards under—She is freighted down into the solid mud, and can't float—No matter, "Wood up; hang on to the safety-valve; she'll crawl off on her paddles"—Alarm!—the Indian comes—Wah-no-tee, the murderer of Paul—Seizure of the savage—Popular fury—Lynch him! Lynch him!—Scudder protects him—Paul's grave discovered, and the missing mail-bags brought to light—Evidence strong.

THE LYNCH TRIAL.

Counselor Scudder defends the Indian—Scudder on Lynch—A new witness arrives very unexpectedly—An alteration of the entertainments for that evening—Scudder on McCloskey—Improved and corrected edition—McCloskey in a fix—The verdict and the seizure of the Prisoner—McCloskey's escape.

THE SHED ON FIRE.

Cut the ropes—Back her out—Clear away—The criminal away—His Indian destiny pursues him.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER MAGNOLIA BY FIRE.

The vessel swings in the stream a prey to the flames.

ACT THE FIFTH.
SCENE FIRST—THE NEGRO QUARTER—NIGHT.

Zoe seeks her old nurse, Dido—the old Obi Doctress—The drink that cures the red fever—The night after the sale—Life is so beautiful to one so young.

SCENE SECOND—THE CANE BRAKE—SUNRISE.

McCloskey out of danger—His flight through the swamps—His escape—The dusky shadow of death behind him—The Indian on the war-path—The pursuit—The human bloodhound.

SCENE THIRD—THE RED CEDAR SWAMP.

Scudder and Pete on their road home—The Alarm—What's that in the bushes, "a bar or a runaway nigger"—The man-hunt—The wolf run down at last—The Indian and his victim—Save me from the scalping-knife of the savage—Judge Scudder's revision of the Lynchverdict—His decision—Pete's petition—Scudder relents—His protection of the white man.

SCENE FOURTH, AND LAST.

The parlor at Terrebonne again—Zoe's adieu to her home before she leaves it for the house of her new master—The glass of water—The arrival of Scudder—The joyful news—Pete in a bad way—Zoe's freedom—Free at last.

THE OCTOROON GOES HOME.
THE VISION AT THE LANDING.
LITTLE PAUL'S GRAVE.

McCloskey appeals to the highest tribunal—The last that was seen of the Indian Wah-no-tee.

During the Winter season, the doors will open at 6 P. M. The entertainments commence at 7.

Families bringing children are informed that the entertainments always conclude before 10½ o'clock. This rule will only be departed from under particular circumstances, and this departure will be notified in the bills.

LEVEES OF THE "LITTLE FAIRY."

MISS DOLLIE DUTTON, the smallest girl in the world, of her age, 9 years old, 26 inches high, and weighing only 13 pounds—an infinitely greater curiosity than Gen. Tom Thumb. She sings several songs, and will also dance the polka at each levee.

Miss JENNY LILLIE (six years old) will at each Levee sing "Kitty Clyde," "Our Country Girls," and "When I was Single;" and dance a Scotch Hornpipe. She will give Levees at Brooklyn, in the Brooklyn Institute. EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, (except Thursday *evening*,) to Dec. 17, inclusive, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. The well-known Vocalist and Pianist, Miss P. A. HIGGINS, of Boston, will preside at the piano and sing several ballads. Admission 25 cents; children, 15 cents; children in the afternoon, 10 cents.

J. H. LILLIE, Ag't. ALBERT NORTON, Manager.

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S DRAMATIC READINGS.—Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF, having returned from his Western tour, will have the honor to give, with Mrs. G. VANDENHOFF, TWO READINGS from Shakespeare and Dickens, at Dodworth's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, 13th, and THURSDAY, 15th inst. Tickets 50 cents—at Messrs. Appletons' and Mr. Crowen's bookstores.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the 239th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by a dinner at the Astor House on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock. Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers, and at the Astor House. The 54th Annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House on THURSDAY, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock, noon.

N. B.—New members will be received.

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO—ON VIEW AND for sale: GAINSBOROUGH'S celebrated picture: "THE WOODCUTTER'S DAUGHTER." The finest work of this master in the United States. "THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH," HAYS' *chef d'œuvre*. Other works by high-class artists. Admittance on application, from 9 A. M. to 4½ P. M., at the Studio, University, Washington-sq., Room No. 12.

CHARLES THE FIRST—BY THE GREAT VELAZQUEZ—Painted at Madrid, in 1623. This celebrated Historical Picture is now on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
FIRST TIME HERE
FIRST TIME HERE
FIRST TIME HERE
OF THE
BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL COMEDY,
BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL COMEDY,
BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL COMEDY,
In Three Acts,
Called
AN UNEQUAL MATCH,
AN UNEQUAL MATCH,
AN UNEQUAL MATCH,
AN UNEQUAL MATCH,
AN UNEQUAL MATCH,
In two years, which will be presented with
A SPLENDID CAST,
A SPLENDID CAST,
A SPLENDID CAST,
FOR
THREE NIGHTS ONLY,
THREE NIGHTS ONLY,
THREE NIGHTS ONLY,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,
Dec. 12, Dec. 13, Dec. 14,
Will be presented the beautiful three-act comedy of
AN UNEQUAL MATCH,
with the following magnificent cast:

Harry Arncliffe	Mr. Levick
Dr. Botcherby	F. A. Vincent
Sir Sowerby Honeywood	J. A. Smith
Grazebrook	J. G. Burnett
Blinkersop	C. Peters
Tofts	Jeffries
Hester Grazebrook	Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Topham Montresser	Mary Wells
Bessie Hibblethwaite	Miss Macarthy
Lady Honeywood	Mrs. Mark Smith
Miss Leech	Miss Annie Delard

To conclude with the capital farce of
THE BONNIE FISHWIFE,
in which Messrs. Burnett, Peters, Levick, and Miss Macarthy will appear.

In active preparation, and will be produced
ON THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 15,
A NEW AND ORIGINAL
A NEW AND ORIGINAL
A NEW AND ORIGINAL
AMERICAN COMEDY,
AMERICAN COMEDY,
AMERICAN COMEDY,
AMERICAN COMEDY,
AMERICAN COMEDY,
IN THREE ACTS,
IN THREE ACTS,
of local character and interest, written by a celebrated American author.

Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
THE NEW COMEDY IS
GREETED NIGHTLY BY CROWDED HOUSES,
THE AUDIENCE TESTIFYING THEIR DELIGHT BY
CONTINUOUS APPLAUSE
and
ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
It will be acted
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
TO-NIGHT, (MONDAY,)
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Mr. Felix Featherly	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Icebrook	Mr. Brougham
Major Wellington de Boots	Mr. Walcot
Coachman	Mr. Oliver
Gardener	Mr. Baker
Trap	Mr. Parsloe
Mrs. Featherly	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Swandown	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Major de Boots	Miss Floyd
Fanny	Miss Tree
Cook	Miss Carman

The orchestra under the direction of Mr. R. STOEPEL.

To conclude with (first time here for some years) the petite comedy of
POPPING THE QUESTION.

Mr. Primrose	Mr. Blake
Harry Thornton	Mr. Floyd
Miss Biffin	Mrs. Vernon
Miss Winterblossom	Mrs. Walcot
Ellen Murray	Miss Henrarde
Bobbin	Mrs. Reeves

TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,)
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
To conclude with
POPPING THE QUESTION.

NOTICE.—Among the novelties in active preparation, and shortly forthcoming at this theatre, will be introduced a new and original DRAMA.

FULL OF INTERESTING PLOT—INCIDENTS, SERIOUS AND COMIC—PECULIAR CHARACTER, AND STARTLING EFFECTS.

A NEW BURLESQUE
OF FARCE, FUN AND FINERY.

Each novelty with new Scenery, Costumes, Music, and Machinery. Box-book open.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—The performance will terminate every evening by 10½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

George Christy	Stage Manager
R. M. Hooley	Business Manager.
S. C. Campbell	Musical Director.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12,
and every evening during the week, will be performed, the very laughable farce, called the
BLACK STATUE.

In which will appear the three great stars of the profession, GEO. CHRISTY, Master EUGENE, and S. C. CAMPBELL, supported by the best vocal and instrumental artists that have ever appeared before the public as a band of minstrels.

New Songs, Acts, Dances, Plantation Scenes, &c., &c. For particulars see Programme.

SATURDAY, Dec. 17,
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
Commencing at 2½ o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 12,
The performance will commence with
HAROLDE.
To be succeeded by
THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
To conclude with
HERCULES, KING OF CLUBS.

DRAYTON'S ENGLISH BUFFO OPERA,
COMEDY AND LYRIC DRAMA,
HOPE CHAPEL, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway.

MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S
PARLOR OPERAS AND LYRIC PROVERBS.
MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1859.

Mr. DRAYTON has great pleasure in announcing that Mrs. DRAYTON has so far recovered as to be able to appear on

MONDAY, Dec. 12, at 7½ o'clock,
on which occasion the celebrated violinist,
SENOR OLIVIERA,
will have the honor of making his
FIRST APPEARANCE
in America, introducing between the Operettas
THE FIRST CONCERTO OF DE BERIOT.
Mr. DRAYTON has also engaged
HERR ENGELKE,
from the Theatre Royal, Magtenberg, who will conduct the orchestra.

The entertainments will commence with the popular Operatic Proverb,
NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.
To be followed by
LOVE'S LABOR LOST,
in which Mr. DRAYTON will sing
THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

Sofas and places can be secured any number of nights in advance, without extra charge, at the Office of the new Parlor Opera House, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Also, at SIBELL'S, No. 12 Wall-st.; HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway; also, the Fifth-av. and other principal Hotels.

Seats, numbered and secured, 50 cents; other seats, 25 cents.

The entertainment is finished each night at 10 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE
AT PALACE GARDEN,
14th-st., near 6th-av., east entrance.
THE ONLY COMPLETE MENAGERIE IN AMERICA.
Admission 25 cents; children under nine 15 cents.
Doors open at 1½ and 6½ o'clock.
THIRD WEEK OF THE
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.
This unique establishment contains all that is
RARE AND CURIOUS
in the animal world.
Among the prominent features may be found Hannibal
THE MAMMOTH OF THE WORLD,
securely bound in large chain cables; also,
PROF. LONGWORTHY,
entering the dens of
FEROCIOUS WILD BEASTS.
That wonderfully educated pony,
BLACK DIAMOND.
Also, the
Pony Prince and monkey Jocko will be introduced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NIXON & AYMAR'S CIRCUS.
MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1859.

Great success of Miss LOUISE WELLS' EQUESTRIAN TROUPE. First night of the Equestrian Drama of DICK TURPIN, The Highwayman. Sybil, Miss L. Wells; Dick Turpin, Mr. Harkins. Scenes in the Circle, Gymnastic Performances, Tumbling, Vaulting, Leaping, &c., by the entire Acrobatic Company, together with the drama of MAT OF THE IRON HAND.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.
MARSH & KAYE'S
UNRIVALED EXHIBITION OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF FAMOUS PLACES,
MAGNIFICENT STATUARY,
AND LANDSCAPES IN THE MOON,
THE LARGEST AND MOST PERFECT PICTURES IN THE WORLD,
Will be given in the
HOME CHAPEL, No. 29 East 29th-st.,
On MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 12 and 13.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. Children 10 cents.

WAUGH'S ITALIA.
THIS GRAND MOVING PANORAMA OF ITALY,
At Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway,
IS NOW IN ITS FOURTH MONTH,
And has been visited by many thousands
OF THE ELITE OF NEW-YORK.
As it will close on the 1st of January.
No time should be lost.
Bring Opera-glasses.

Open every evening at 7½; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents; Children 10 cents.

"PARISINA."

This magnificent painting, by ANDREA GASTALDI, with B. Paul Akers' (the eminent American sculptor) statue of the

"DEAD PEARL-DIVER,"

Just added to the collection of above 120 first-class works of art, now on exhibition at the

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
NO. 548 BROADWAY.
Open Day and Evening. Admission 25 cents.

GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE.
"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

Painted by ROSSITER and MIGNOT, now on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, TENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 evenings. Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

PALMER'S STATUE,
THE WHITE CAPTIVE,
On Exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY,
No. 629 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

LET NO ONE FAIL TO VISIT THE AUTOGRAPH ROOM AT THE
LADIES' GREAT CHARITY FAIR,
NOW OPEN AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
And see the Book of Autographs and the Illuminated
MANUSCRIPT BIBLE
500 YEARS OLD.
This magnificent Book of
RARE AND VALUABLE AUTOGRAPHS

Has been pronounced by members of the Historical Society and others the most extensive and interesting collection ever made in the United States.

It has been valued at several thousand dollars, and will be disposed of at the close of the Fair at THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE.

Admission only 25 cents.

IF YOU DESIRE TO
COMBINE CHARITY AND FRIENDSHIP,
Purchase your
NEW-YEAR'S AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AT THE LADIES' GREAT CHARITY FAIR,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Admission only 25 cents.

GO IN THE AFTERNOON,
BEFORE THE ACADEMY IS CROWDED.
No one visiting the Fair should neglect to purchase a new and beautiful little work, entitled
"THE SILVER STOLE,"
Written for and presented to the Ladies' Fair by its Reverend Author.

GRAND
INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
EVERY EVENING,
AT THE LADIES' GREAT CHARITY FAIR,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Admission 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DO NOT FORGET THAT THIS IS POSITIVELY
THE LAST WEEK
OF THE LADIES' GREAT CHARITY FAIR
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRENCH THEATRE.
Complete and unexampled success of
Mr. SAM COWELL,
In his life-like portraits of London Life.
THIRD WEEK
of the admired and attractive
COMIC CONCERTS,
received with enthusiasm as the most delightful entertainment ever offered in this City.
THE GREAT MUSICAL COMEDIAN
Appears in
SIX CHARACTER SONGS,
Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING.
MONDAY, Dec. 11, first night of the celebrated
RATCATCHER'S DAUGHTER.

Will also appear at Palace Garden, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of this week.

Tickets and seats can be secured at the Music stores, Hotels, and at the Box office. Admission 50 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THIRD WEEK AND TRIUMPH BEYOND ALL PARALLEL
Of the thrilling Museum Dramatisation (by G. L. Aiken, Esq.) of the bewitching Ledger romance of
THE DOOM OF DEVILLE;
OR,
THE MAIDEN'S VOW,
Already witnessed by
UPWARDS OF 23,000 PERSONS,
With shouts of unquestionable delight, confessedly one of the most
ABSORBINGLY DEEP and INTERESTING
Productions ever presented in dramatic form, and one which crowds the Museum with respectability on every occasion. In order to allay the anxiety of the excited
MULTITUDE UNABLE TO GET SEATS,
so far, and give all WHO COME EARLY an opportunity to witness the stirring novelty with satisfaction,
it will be repeated
MONDAY, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock,
divided into THREE ACTS and SIXTEEN TABLEAUX.

A superb collection of ENORMOUS SERPENTS, alive, including one magnificently colored, with 50 baby Anacondas, is now here, besides a full-length wax figure of OSSAWATOMIE BROWN, his AUTOGRAPH, TWO PIKES, or spears, taken at Harper's Ferry, the GRAND AQUARIA, a LIVING SEAL, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13; Parquet, 13 cents extra.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL,
DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS.
Dec. 13, 15 and 17, 1859.
MR. SAM COWELL,
THE GREAT MUSICAL COMEDIAN,
Whose wonderfully mirthful portraits of
ECCENTRIC LONDON LIFE,
Which are hailed with laughter and applause.
ARTHUR NAPOLEON,
The world-renowned and justly-celebrated youthful Pianist, whose performances gave such entire satisfaction at the Palace Gardens during the Summer season.
MR. JAMES HICKS,
Concertinist and Musical Conductor.
EMILY P. LESDERNIER,
In her peculiar and unique assumption of characters, comic and serious, in appropriate costumes.
WIDOW BEDOTT, LOST HEIR, &c.
Admission 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL
AND
BALL
OF THE
ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE,
From the 1st Degree to the 33d and Last Degree,
Will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the 20th December.

The SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND, of 50 pieces, G. NOLL, Leader, has been engaged for this occasion.

The preparations for this Ball are being made on an extensive scale, and the display will be of no ordinary nature.

Tickets, admitting One Gentleman and Two Ladies, $5. Extra Ladies' Ticket, $1.

To be had at
D. SICKELS', Am. Masonic Agency, No. 424 Broadway.
JAMES M. AUSTIN, G. Sec. G. Lodge, at Odd Fellows' Hall.
ROBT. MACOY, No. 29 Beekman-st.
M. J. DRUMMOND, No. 142 Chatham-st.
G. A. BARNEY, No. 40 Hudson st.
C. T. McCLENACHAN, No. 5 City Hall.
C. F. NEWTON, No. 1 Maiden-lane, Howard Hotel, and No. 717 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.
J. H. H. WARD, Office of Tax Receiver.
ANDRES CASSARD, No. 73 Amity and No. 53 Prince.
ED. EDDY, Niblo's Theatre
W. HALL & SON'S, No. 543 Broadway.

B. P. SHILLABER, ESQ.,
(MRS. PARTINGTON,)

Will deliver a Rhymed Exercise, of a serio-comic character, illustrative of the bright side of life, at the Odeon, Williamsburgh, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Seats may be secured at Gulick's No. 93 South 7th-st.

PICTURE GALLERY.
FREE ADMISSION.

Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster st. Open until 8 o'clock P. M.

EXHIBITION OF TWENTY LARGE PAINTINGS and TWENTY-FOUR HIGHLY-FINISHED PENCIL DRAWINGS, by Geo. L. Brown, recently returned from Rome, at No. 768 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—ANnual performance of the Oratorio of the Messiah, at the Academy of Music, CHRISTMAS EVE, Dec. 24, 1859. Members of the Mercantile Library Association can now obtain tickets on the usual terms by applying to the Librarian; also classes at the Cooper Institute can obtain tickets of the Librarian at the Institute.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities will remain open at 659 Broadway. Open day and evening. Admission, 25c.

LECTURES.

WM. H. FRY, ESQ.,
Will deliver the next lecture before the
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8 o'clock.
SUBJECT:
THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The high reputation of this gentleman as a public speaker will no doubt draw a crowded house. Tickets can be had in advance at the desk and down-town office of the Library; also at the door on the evening of the lecture. Tickets, 25 cents.

DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE, Chairman Lec. Com.

LOLA MONTEZ,
Countess of Landsfeld,
will give her lecture, entitled
JOHN BULL AT HOME.

At Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec 15, 1859. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents. To be had at the Hall. Ticket office now open. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

HISTORICAL LECTURE.—BY SPECIAL REquest of the New-York Caledonian Club, Capt. JOHN MASON will deliver a lecture on the *History of Scotland*, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock. The members of the Caledonian Club will attend in full Highland dress, accompanied by their pipers. Tickets, 25 cents: can be had from members of the Club, at the office of the *Scottish American Journal*, and at the door on the evening of the lecture. Committee of Arrangements: Chieftain D. McLELLAN, Chieftain R. McNIE, Clansman GEO. GILLULY.

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S DRAMATIC READINGS.—Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF, returned from his Western tour, will have the honor to give, with Mrs. G. VANDENHOFF, his FIRST READING from Shakespeare and Dickens, at Dodworth's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, 13th, from the "Merchant of Venice;" and a Scene between Dick Swiveller and the Marchioness. Tickets 50 cents—at Messrs. Appleton's and Mr. Crowen's bookstores; reserved seats, $1.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN WILL DELIVER his celebrated lecture on *Whitefield*, in the Rose Hill M. E. Church, 27th-st., near 3d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, 12th inst., commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. To be obtained of Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery; John Pullman & Co., No. 333 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

LECTURE ON HOSPITALS AND SISTERHOODS.—Dr. W. C. ROBERTS will deliver a lecture on the above subject, for the benefit of the Junior Association of St. Luke's Hospital, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at the Freewill Baptist Church, 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents, may be obtained at the door on the evening of the lecture.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—REV. B. PETERS, of Williamsburgh, will deliver a lecture before the Union, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at Clinton Hall. Subject—*John Brown, for the Historian of a Future Century.* The public are invited to attend.

RICHARD WARREN, President.
EDWARD HOWE, Jr., Secretary.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL DELIVER A lecture entitled *Onward, or Progress and Principle*, at the Berean Baptist Church, corner Bedford and Downing sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door.

POPULAR LECTURES BY DR. POWELL ON THE EYE AND EAR, at Clinton Hall, 8th-st. Lecture on the Eye, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13; on the Ear, TUESDAY, Dec. 20. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, DIARIES FOR 1860, and every style of paper and stationery at lowest price. Your custom solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

City Canvassers.

MODEL POLL CLERKS AND INTIMIDATED DISTRICT CANVASSERS.

The Board of City Canvassers was in session from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturday. A portion of the returns from the Ninth and Fifth Aldermanic Districts were canvassed.

The Board, in view of the fact that there were no returns from the Fourth District of the Twenty-second Ward, passed a resolution directing the Canvassers of that District to appear before the Board and bring with them the returns of the District. The Sergeant-at-Arms was sent to secure their attendance, and during the afternoon returned with two of the Canvassers. The latter, however, had no returns to make, and, after a long discussion with regard to the propriety of throwing out the vote of the entire District, and of placing the matter in the hands of the District Attorney for such legal action as the case demanded, Aldermen Seagrist, Starr and Peck were appointed a Committee to investigate the subject further. Half an hour afterwards the Committee presented the following report:

The undersigned Committee, who were appointed to investigate the subject in relation to the late election in the Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward, respectfully report:

That they had two canvassers of the above election District before them, and have examined the same, and find that Mr. Cobb, one of the poll clerks in said District, was intoxicated at the time of the canvass, and the other totally incapable of acting in said capacity, he being unable to write or spell correctly.

The Committee further state that, upon examination of the poll lists kept at the said election, there appeared a discrepancy between the tally of the poll clerks and their several books—one showing 554 names, and the other 561 names.

The canvassers further stated that, when they canvassed the votes of the City and county box, they found the ballots contained therein, being a discrepancy of 35 votes, as shown by the books of one of the poll clerks, and 42 as shown by the books of the other clerk. The outsiders hereupon intimidated the canvassers, and they finding it impossible to canvass the votes, placed the ballots back in their respective boxes, and sealed them up and took them to the station-house.

The Committee further state, that while the canvassers were counting the ballots, the said ballots were handled by persons who were not canvassers.

The Committee would, therefore, ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, }
GEORGE STARR, } Committee.
WM. J. PECK, }

A motion to accept the blank paper, which the two canvassers had brought with them in lieu of a report, thereby throwing out the vote of the District, excited considerable debate, and called forth much opposition. It was urged against it that such action would furnish a bad precedent, and would, in the present instance, disfranchise the voters of the District. Finally, the further consideration of the subject was made the special order for Friday next, at 12 M. The Board adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Fires.

IN FRANKLIN STREET.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the rear portion of the church "Du Saint Esprit," (Protestant Episcopal,) corner of Church and Franklin-streets. The parsonage occupied by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Verren, is situated next to the church, and about half an hour before the fire was discovered, Mr. Verren heard a crackling sound, but having been troubled much of late by rats, paid no attention to it. About five o'clock, however, he heard a crash, and looking out of his window, discovered the flames. He gave the alarm, and the firemen in a short time extinguished the fire. It originated in the basement, and was caused by a defect in one of the furnace flues. The loss is about $4,500, and is covered by an insurance of $19,000 in the North American and Union Mutual Insurance Companies. The church owned by this Society was destroyed by fire in 1830, and by the burning of the National Theatre in 1841 received a severe scorching.

IN BROOME STREET.

On Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, a trifling fire occurred in a shoemaker's shop at No. 90 Broome-street. It was caused by a child dropping a lighted fluid lamp.

From the River Plate.

THE WAR BETWEEN BUENOS AYRES AND THE ARGENTINE—SUCESSES OF URQUIZA—ROSARIO CANNONADED—THE WHEREABOUTS OF CAPT. PAGE.

Advices from South America are important. Buenos Ayres letters of the 22d of October state that the negotiations of Gen. Lopez between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation progressed very slowly, the belligerents refusing to suspend hostilities for a time at his request.

On the 15th of October, Gen. Urquiza, with a smal fleet, in single file, forced his way through the channel of the Rio Plata, opposite the fortified island of Martin Garcia. The invaders lost one small sailing vessel, all of the crew being either killed or wounded. Attempts from shore to board rendered it a hand-to-hand fight at times, and great bravery was displayed on both sides. The loss of the garrison was 25 men, but the loss on board the fleet could only be conjectured. The result, however, put Urquiza in the way of defending every port he has, of passing Martin Garcia at will, and of driving the Buenos Ayres fleet before him, as his fleet is much the largest, and in better condition.

On the other side, a Buenos Ayres fleet had bombarded Rosario, dismounted several guns, and killed about 20 men of the garrison.

It is taken for granted that the war will terminate upon the retirement of Urquiza from office, which will take place upon the organization of the Government established by the recent election.

George L. Brent, Esq., Secretary of Legation, was about to proceed to Parana, to take charge of the United States Mission in the absence of the Minister. He was taken sick at Montevideo, but had nearly recovered.

The latest accounts from the United States Exploring Expedition, under the command of Capt. Page, were dated at Villa Maria, Brazil, a small town upon the River Paraguay. It was preparing to proceed 150 miles further up to Diamontino, the region of diamonds. One of the hands, named Martin, while engaged in shooting, had accidentally killed himself.

Señor Jose Berges, Commissioner from Paraguay to the United States, had passed through Buenos Ayres on his way to Washington, *via* England. England and France were augmenting their forces in the La Plata.

Political.

PENNSYLVANIA — HON. JOHN COVODE FOR GOVERNOR.

A number of business men and other citizens o Philadelphia having requested Hon. John Covode to permit the use of his name as a candidate for the Governorship of Pennsylvania, Mr. Covode replies as follows:

Washington, D. C., Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

Gentlemen: Permit me to return my sincere acknowledgments for the expression of confidence contained in your letter of the 3d inst., soliciting the use of my name in the next State Convention as a Gubernatorial candidate.

Deeply sensible of the high honor implied in this compliment, I value it the more when tendered by so large and influential a portion of my fellow-citizens, whose interests are directly identified with the most important interests of the Commonwealth. The teachings of my own judgment, and the harder lessons of experience, have long convinced me that the true policy is that which recognizes as the first duty of a free nation the protection of the free labor of its own people.

Thus believing, it has been my constant aim, so far as my humble efforts and influence in the national councils could effect that object, to secure the practical realization of the sound doctrine of protection. The crushing effects of free trade have been made more prominent by the recent experience of the country, and nowhere more so than within the limits of our own State. At this moment, labor stands idle everywhere in Pennsylvania, while beneath her broad acres lie unexplored treasures, which far exceed in value the wealth of a dozen Californias.

Ardently desirous of securing to Pennsylvania that protection to her material interests which she has a right to claim from the Federal Government, if my name as a candidate for Executive station can serve in any way to carry to the national Capitol the "unequivocal expression of popular sentiment" on this subject, which you are pleased to intimate it may, it is cheerfully placed at your disposal. Should the State Convention indorse the friendly preference you have expressed, and the people of my native State confirm their choice, it shall be my highest ambition to be worthy of such confidence.

I remain, gentlemen, with high regard, your fellow citizen.

JOHN COVODE.

VICE-PRESIDENT BRECKINRIDGE NOMINATED FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The *Constitution* of Saturday says:

"A private dispatch, dated Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 8 states that Vice-President Breckinridge was, on the evening of that day, nominated for United States Senator on the first ballot in a Democratic caucus of the Legislature. The vote stood, Breckinridge, 48; Hise, 14; Mason, 5. This will be gratifying intelligence to the numerous friends of the Vice-President in this city and elsewhere. It secures to Kentucky a united Democratic Senatorial representation of which her citizens, as well as the country at large, may well feel proud.

Juvenile Crime.

AN ORGANIZED GANG OF YOUNG THIEVES IN CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati *Daily Times* has the following:

"Several days ago two pieces of merino goods, worth some $50, were stolen from the store of C. S. Weatherby, on Fifth-street, between Vine and Race. They were taken from the door. The same evening some of the clerks of the establishment, on the lookout for thieves, saw two boys, one of whom carried a bag, attempting to purloin goods from stores in the same vicinity. They took them into custody, and taking them into the store, succeeded in getting from them a confession. They are aged about 14 years, and are named Robert McCarty and Victor Gerrard. They stated that they belonged to a gang of boys who followed stealing. They were employed for this business by a man who lives on Western-row, between Third and Fourth, and who gave them 75 cents for every piece of goods they brought him. They had taken the goods from Weatherby's, and delivered them to him, and received pay according to agreement. They further stated that several other boys were connected with them, and that they used the money they procured in that way, in visiting the theatres and buying refreshments.

The boys were placed in charge of officers, who took one of them to the National Theatre, where he pointed out two boys, both of whom he said were his comrades in crime. Their names are Barney Duffy and Thomas Burns. These boys were also arrested. The officers next visited the house on Western-row with a search warrant. After a thorough search of the premises they found the goods which had been stolen from Mr. Weatherby's secreted beneath the floor. The parties occupying the house were arrested. The boys stated there was another place on Front-street, where they also sold stolen goods. That house was searched by the officers but nothing found.

This morning the four boys were taken before Judge Lowe for trial. All are about 14 years of age, and of Irish parentage. Burns wept bitterly, and denied having ever stolen anything, though he assisted with and probably enjoyed the benefit of the money received by his comrades.

His parents were in Court, and seemed to be quite respectable people. They held that their boy had been a good boy until he fell into this company. McCarty is the son of an aged widow woman. She acknowledged that he had run away from her while in the country, and that she could not make him work. Duffy has parents. His father refused to intercede in his behalf. His mother, however, admitted she had punished him for keeping bad company, and could not keep him out of it. Gerrard is the son of a widow, who did not take sufficient interest in him to attend his trial. With the exception of Burns, the boys displayed a rare hardihood, and seemed to be indifferent as to their fate. After hearing the testimony in the case, Judge Lowe deferred sentence. He will probably send all, with the exception of Burns, to the House of Refuge.

The Baltimore Riots.

CHARGES OF FRAUD AT THE LATE ELECTION.

Mr. John H. Thomas, candidate for State's Attorney at the late election in Baltimore, has addressed to the Judge of the Criminal Court a vigorous remonstrance against the delivery of a certificate to his opponent, Milton Whitney, alleging fraud and violence at the polls, as follows:

"That on the first Wednesday of November, 1859, the day of the said election, organized bands of men, who conspired to carry the said election in favor of the said Milton Whitney, and to prevent from voting at that election the voters who designed and intended to vote for him, the said Thomas, for the said office of State Attorney, took possession of the polls in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Baltimore, where the said election was being held; and while the election was being held, and the said bands of lawless men in the said Wards had in each of them, by violence and intimidation, prevented the access to the said polls in the said Wards, and each of them, of a large number of the legal voters in the said Wards, and each of them, who designed and intended to vote for him the said Thomas; that the said election in the said Wards was so conducted and carried on as to make the same, so far as respects the said Wards, seventeen in number, and in each of them, illegal and null and void, because of the violence, intimidation and frauds at the same.

That as regards the said seventeen Wards, and each of them, the election was a mere mockery and pretence, and was, in fact, no election at all: and that the votes polled at the said Wards cannot be properly counted or included in determining the result of said election.

That in the Eleventh Ward there were scenes of violence and acts of intimidation from the time the polls were opened, but up to about a quarter of 2 o'clock in the day the polls were kept open, but it being believed at the said hour that free access to the polls at this Ward for those who desired to vote for the said Thomas could not be longer maintained without loss of life, the efforts to have said access were abandoned."

In the Criminal Court, on Friday, the jury in the case of Isaiah Eggleston *alias* Bud Eggleston, indicted for rioting, and assaulting and beating Sergeant Hand; also, for assaulting and beating police officer John A. Love, came into court and rendered a verdict of *not guilty*.

The Baltimore *Exchange* characterizes this verdict as an outrage upon the community.

Nuns in Pennsylvania.

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT READING, PENN.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "In the Catholic church of Reading, on Thursday morning, was witnessed that most beautiful and impressive ceremony of the Church, the taking of the white veil by a number of young ladies. An unusual one at all times, and particularly so in a town like Reading, it attracted together in the church of Rev. Mr. Kunzer a very large number of people from the county of Berks, and various other portions of the State. The church was so densely filled that it was difficult even to find standing room. The decorations of the church were very tasteful and beautifully in keeping with the solemn ceremony that had called the audience together. The particular order to which these young ladies were to devote themselves for life was that of the Sisters of Mary, one of the most extensive and influential in the Church.

A few minutes of eleven the young ladies about taking the veil entered the church. They were preceded by the mother superior of the order, several other sisters of the black veil, and a number of children, about six years of age, dressed in white. The young ladies were dressed in white satin dresses, with crowns of orange blossoms, and white lace veils suspended over the body, each one bearing a beautiful bouquet. The costume—a complete bridal dress—was very much admired, and set off the personal attractions of the young devotees most charmingly. They took seats within the chancel, and immediately in front of the altar. Among the clergymen within the chancel we noticed the Very Rev. Dr. Neuman, Bishop of Pennsylvania; Rev. C. J. H. Carter, of the Church of the Assumption, Philadelphia; Rev. William O'Harra, of the Church of St. Patrick, Philadelphia: Rev. Mr. Kunzer, of Reading; Rev. H. Monahon, and Rev. J. Monahon. Mr. James O'Reilly, of the College of Philadelphia, acted as master of ceremonies, and assisted the clergymen in the religious ceremonies.

At eleven o'clock, the services commenced by the celebration of solemn high mass. Rev. Mr. Kunzer officiated, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Monahon and Reilly. The responses of the choir were given most beautifully. Indeed, we could not with justice omit to mention the exquisite performance of the choir and organist. Among the best performed pieces was an English translation of "*Te Deum Laudamus.*"

Rev. William O'Harra, of Philadelphia, then delivered an excellent discourse, taking as his text a portion of the 14th Psalm.

An Old Organization Still in Existence.—The Newark *Daily* says: "The Council of the Proprietors of West Jersey still maintain their ancient organization, and meet at stated periods in Burlington. The Surveyor-General resides here, and here are kept the voluminous records of the Council, embracing piles of manuscript volumes, and rare old original documents touching the early history of the State. These ancient records are continually resorted to by parties throughout West Jersey, some in search of surveys for the land their ancestors took up a century and a half ago, others to ascertain if any vacant land can be discovered, and others, yet, to consult them as historical depositories. Here, also, reside the descendants of Smith, the historian of New-Jersey, who still own and occupy the property in which he lived, and where he died just as the Revolution was impending. His grandson, Samuel J. Smith, distinguished as a poet, died unmarried in 1835, and the family survives in the persons of a granddaughter of the historian and her son, and in those of the children of her sister. Smith, who was himself for many years in high official employment under the Colonial Government, had constant access to these copious fountains of early history at his own door. The full and judicious use which he made of them has given to his history the high appreciation which, as a standard work, it has long maintained. Here, also, is an ancient library, to which he was a liberal contributor at its foundation, and now containing many extremely rare old books, of which a more particular description may be given hereafter. It occupies a mean and rickety frame building, flanked by shops and barns, and too much exposed to danger from fire."

[Advertisement.]
OVERCOATS AT EVANS'.
Handsome Black Cloth Overcoats.......... $5 to 10
Fine Black Cloth Overcoats.......... 12 to 18
Esquimaux Beaver Overcoats.......... 15 to 20
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Blue, Black and Brown Castor Beavers...... 10 to 20
Fur Beaver Overcoats.......... 9 to 12
Excellent Pilot Overcoats.......... 6 to 12
Mixed Beavers, Cassimere, Melton and other Overcoats.......... 4
66
At Evans' & Fulton-street.
68

[Advertisement.]
Office Central Railroad Co. of New-Jersey, New-York, Dec. 10, 1859.
On and after Monday, Dec. 19, the passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.
John T. Johnston, President.

[Advertisement.]
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER
For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the dépôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

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To Capitalists, Brokers and Others.—A party already established in the Sewing Machine Business, (which is of a profitable nature,) is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. An excellent investment guaranteed. Address Box No. 2,500 Post-office, with name and residence.

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MONETARY …

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 10.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90...	90	25 Harlem Railroad..	9¾
5,000 do.......b30	90	100 Harlem R. Pre..b60	35½
3,000 Virginia S. 6s....	92⅜	100 do.......s30	35
500 do....	93	100 do.......b60	35
1,000 N. C. State 6s...	97	100 do..........	35
5,000 Missouri S. 6s...	83¼	200 Reading Railroad..	41¾
5,000 do.......b30	83¼	200 do.......s60	41⅛
18,000 do........	83¼	300 Mich.So.&N.I. G.S.	17¾
1,000 Chi. C. 7 ₱ c. B. Sew. Loan......	100	100 Panama R......b60.	135
		10 do........	134½
6,000 E. R. 2d M. B. E.	90	100 do........	134¾
4,000 M. C. R. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. S. F. C. B...	88	50 do.......s60.	134½
		800 Illinois Central R..	59
1,000 Ill. Free. Bonds.	96	250 do.......b30	59¼
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	41	50 do.......b30	59
4,000 LaC.& M.L.G.B.	14	96 Clev. Col.& Cin. R.	94
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st M.	93½	50 do........b30	94½
14 National Bank....	100½	100 Gal. & Chic. R.....	68⅛
14 Amer. Ex. Bank..	97	600 do........	68
10 Nassau Bank......	101	50 do.......b60	68¼
100 Penn. Coal Co.....	83	50 do.......b15	68⅛
50 do........b60	83½	150 do.......b15	68
50 Cum. Coal Pref....	12	150 do.......s60	67⅞
100 Pacific M. S. Co. b30	76½	50 do.......b15	67¾
65 do........	76½	150 Cleve. & Tol. R.....	20
32 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	95	300 do.......b60	20¼
110 N. Y. Central R...	80⅝	100 Chic. & R. Isld. R..	64⅛
150 do.......s10	80⅜	200 do..........	64
350 do.......c	80⅝	100 do.......s60	63⅞
100 do.......opg	80⅜	150 do.......s10	64
50 do........c	80⅜	10 Mil. & Miss. Railr'd	4
50 do......opg	80⅜	12 Ind'polis & Cin. R.	49
350 Hudson River R...	41	200 Erie Railroad...b30	9⅛
50 do......s60	40⅞	100 do......b60	9½
50 do.......s60	41		

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s, '90. s30	89⅞	50 Erie Railroad......	9
1,000 Missouri St. 6s..	83½	50 do.......b60	9
45,000 do........	83⅜	50 Mich. Central R...	40
6,000 H. Riv. R. 2d M..	100	100 Mich. So. & N. Ia...	7
1,000 T. Hau & A'n 2d M	30	50 Panama R........	134½
3,000 M. So. S. F. Bds.	59	200 Ill. Cen. R.......	58¾
200 Canton Company..	17½	100 Gal. & Chi. R..b15	68
100 do........	17⅛	50 do.......s10	67⅞
13 Macon & West'n R.	103	100 do.......b15	67⅞
50 Pacific Mail S. Co..	76¾	100 do.......s10	67¾
105 do.......	76½	200 do........	67⅞
25 do......s30	76½	200 Clev. & Tol. R.....	20
400 N. Y. Cen. R......	80⅜	600 Chicago & R. I. R..	64
200 do.......s10	80⅛	100 do.......s60	63¾
400 do......s60	80⅛		

Monday, Dec. 12—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week was light in the Import entries up to the day (Friday) that the weekly Custom-house returns for the Press is made up. But on Friday and Saturday $470,000 in Customs were paid into the Sub-Treasury preliminary to large receipts of English and Continental Goods by the *Ocean Queen* and *Persia*, so that we may look for an enhanced return at the close of the present week. The total of entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $1,566,117, against $2,156,929 for the corresponding week last season. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods $1,245,041, against $650,848 the same week last year. And the Export of Specie—California Gold Bars and Mexican Silver by the *Africa* on Wednesday last—$672,000, against $825,000 same week last December. The Sub-Treasury balance now stands $6,090,040, against $5,840,432 at the close of the previous week. During the week $462,000 was received in Silver from New-Orleans and Havana, leaving the difference in Specie against the Bank Average on the whole movement of the week about half a million of dollars, so that the official return to be made up this afternoon should show about $19,500,000 against $20,046,000 last Monday. Nearly $500,000 in new Bank Capital will be added to the present return by the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, Broadway and Prince-street, and we presume a corresponding sum in Loans and Discounts by the same institution. The market for Money early in the week was well employed in Discounts at 7 ₱ cent., and Demand Loans at 6 ₱ cent., with exceptional cases in the latter at 5 ₱ cent. on State and Federal Security, and at 7 ₱ cent. on Miscellaneous Collateral. On Friday and Saturday, the supply was again easier, though with no other change in rates than that 6 ₱ cent. was the general rule to the Stock Brokers. The outside lenders, such as the Trust Companies and private Bankers in the Foreign business, were offering larger sums, at the close of the week. The Foreign Exchanges settled down at a decline of ½ ₱ cent. on both London and Paris, first-class bills being 109⅜@109⅝ on the former, and f5.16¼@f5.15 on Paris. A prominent house is said to be in the market here and at the South, for Mexican Silver, (understood to be in aid of the French and English naval armament now fitting out for China,) and nearly all the parcels here have already been taken up. The Cotton Export of the week, by mail report from the South, is 101,000 bales, and by later telegraph the movement goes on, on the same extensive scale, particularly from New-Orleans. The Sight Exchange at that point on New-York has fallen from 99¾ to 99½ ₱ cent., which is yet too high to call for Gold to that direction; though the ample supply of Foreign Bills made against Cotton, while stopping the export of Gold hence to Europe, may soon require, in return, as usual in the Winter, some moderate remittances to New-Orleans. The California steamer of Nov. 21, (the regular mail day—20th—falling on Sunday) is now due, and may arrive here before our present report goes to press. The financial operations of the State of New-York and the Federal Government will be large through the approaching holidays. The new Canal Loan of $2,500,000 will be awarded at Albany on the 20th inst., and the proceeds paid into the Manhattan Company on the 24th. On the 26th the Canal Auditor will pay off through the same channel nearly a corresponding amount of his deferred Certificates of Canal indebtedness. From the 24th to 31st $1,100,000 of the 4½ ₱ cent. Treasury Bills of the Federal Government, held in this City, fall due, and will either be paid off or renewed at 5½ ₱ cent. at the election of holders. And on the 1st of January the half-yearly interest on the Funded Public Debt of the United States, now standing at $44,075,154, exclusive of $20,000,000 temporary debt, in Treasury Bills, will be set apart and paid chiefly out of the New-York Sub-Treasury, say about $1,000,000. Near the same time, however, the Customs on the importation of Foreign Merchandise for the Spring trade will begin to come in freely to the aid of the Treasury. Of the last 5 ₱ cent. Loan of the Government, 24th January, 1859, only $1,090,000 remains to be paid in, and we understand this to be in some dispute or controversy, as between the Department and the Washington house, to whom $3,000,000 was originally awarded, and who have made claim to pay the money in at San Francisco.

According to the Custom House tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at and from the port of New-York for eleven months of the calendar year, which we compiled and published in summary form a few days ago, the Import Entries, exclusive of Foreign Gold and Silver, from 1st January to 30th November ult., amounted to

....	$223,625,000
Add week in December..............	1,566,117
Total to date..............	225,191,117
Against same time 1858..............	139,477,979
Increase to same time over 1858..........	85,713,138
Increase to same time over 1857..........	14,069,569
Increase to same time over 1856..........	18,600,801

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign articles reëxported) to November 30

....	$60,867,000
Add week in December..............	1,245,041
Total to date..............	$62,112,041
Against same time, 1858..............	55,915,848
Increase to date..............	$6,193,848

The same tables make the Export of Specie

to November 30..............	$67,655,000
Add since December 1..............	1,902,000
Total to date..............	$68,557,000
Against same time, 1858..............	25,043,000
Increase since Jan. 1..............	$13,514,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States..............	104@103¾
New-York Central..............	80⅝@79⅜@80⅞@80½
New-York and Erie..............	8¾@9⅛@9
Reading..............	41¼@41½@41⅛
Rock Island..............	64⅞@64⅜@64
Michigan Guaranteed..............	17¾@17¾
Michigan Central..............	40½@39½@40
Toledo..............	20½@20@20¼
Galena..............	71@67¾
Illinois Central..............	56@55½@60@58¾
Panama..............	134¼@133@134¾@134¾
Pacific Mail..............	74⅝@77@76⅝
Missouris..............	84@82⅞@83⅛
Virginias..............	93@92@92⅜
Tennessees..............	90⅞@90
Illinois Central Bonds..............	84@85
Hudson River..............	40⅜@41
Harlem Preferred..............	35⅜@35@35⅜
Delaware and Hudson..............	95¾@95@95⅜

The dealings of the Stock Exchange through the past week were marked by no violent fluctuations, except in Illinois Central Stocks, which rose 3@4 ₱ cent., and Galena, which fell 3¼ ₱ cent. The temper of speculation is some what unsettled, and there was a dull closing on Saturday afternoon, at prices on most of the Railway list not very different from the last figures on Saturday week. The sales of New-York Central on the downward turn early in the week touched 79½ then rallied to 80¾, and closed 80½ ₱ cent. About the same changes occurred in Erie and Panama In Pacific Mail there was a gradual improvement from 73¾ to 77 ₱ cent., closing 76½@76¾ ₱ cent. The demand continued pretty steady for Rock Island, at 64@64½, and for Toledo at 20@20½ ₱ cent. In Missouri State Sixes, the sales were large and at a decline of 1@1¼ ₱ cent., the sales ultimately bringing up at 83@83½ ₱ cent., against 84 on Saturday week. Tennessees were more freely offered at the close, and sold on Saturday at 90 ₱ cent. Virginias fell off to 92½ cash, and were done at 92@91½ on seller's options. Illinois Central Bonds improved 1 ₱ cent. on the Construction 7 ₱ cents; and the Freelands, due next Fall, advanced to 96 ₱ cent. These Bonds are taken by the Company at par from shareholders who desire to make their scrip Stock full, 4 ₱ cent. per annum to be paid on such Stock. The information from England is that a good many parties are electing to pay up in full, in place of meeting merely the $10 assessment contemplated for the 1st February.

The Railway Bond list was firmer toward the close of the week on the mortgages of the Erie, Hudson and Harlem Companies, nearly all which, especially the earlier mortgages, are in good demand. The Hudson River management have the pleasure of seeing their first Bonds at 104, and the seconds at par; the advance on the latter relieving present apprehension of loss or discount in extending the mortgage at the close of next year, when it is made to fall due. The Erie Seconds have advanced to 90, and the thirds (1883) to 80@80¼ ₱ cent. A proposition is understood to be pending to merge the two mortgages, by paying off the former, due since 1st March, 1859, and for the means or *bonus* to this end resort is to be had to the Fourth Bonds, so far as the holders of the overdue mortgage, two-thirds of whom have heretofore taken fresh sheets of coupons to run five years, may insist upon payment, after the foreclosure, which it is believed must take place preliminary to the general reorganization of the Company on what is known as the Plan of the English Directors. In our last notice on this subject, we were made, by a misprint, to speak of Messrs. Bancroft Davis and Dudley S. Gregory as the Trustees under this plan for the *Canada*, instead of the *Common*, Creditors and Stockholders. These gentlemen are now receiving the assent of the holders of the Bonds of 1862, 1871 and 1875 (all unsecured by a mortgage, although entitled, as many believe, to an *equitable* lien on the road) to the plan referred to, and the surrender of their Bonds, to come in as Preference Shareholders after the sale of the property in foreclosure. The Trustees, meanwhile, give their certificate of such surrender and subsequent claim to the amount of the Bonds and all accrued interest. The same Trustees are acting for the Common Shareholders, whose old certificates should be surrendered by January, for a new certificate of the Trustees of their claim to participate in the reorganization, after the sale, to the full measure of their original stock.

We have now a few words by way of explanation of and comment upon the changes which are understood to have taken place since the plan was placed before the creditors and Stockholders of the Company. One of these changes is the release of $500,000 of the net earnings of 1860 for completing the Long Dock Improvement. That work has been transferred to the Long Dock Company, proper, in view of certain advances to be made by Messrs. Stevens and others, of Hoboken, to finish the Bergen Tunnel. The particulars are not made public. Of course a large consideration, *in some form*, is surrendered by the Erie Company, but not to an extent, we believe, to deprive the Company of the use or control of the Tunnel and Dock, which in virtue of their heavy advances, heretofore, under the most embarrassing financial trials they are entitled to. Assuming the arrangement to be mutually satisfactory, it relieves the reorganized Erie Company of 1860 from applying half a million of dollars of their first earnings to the Long Dock, to the postponement of their mortgage interest. Another change is foreshadowed in the following resolutions of the Erie Directors published with the plan some weeks ago:

> "That the 1,500,000 dollars of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds, now placed as collateral security for the advance of 320,000 dollars and interest, shall, when redeemed, be canceled, unless *applied in payment of other mortgage bonds*.
>
> That no mortgage shall be created in excess of the present mortgage debt of the Company."

It was announced last week that this floating debt of $320,000 has already been paid off; not, of course, by the Receiver, out of the earnings of the Road, but *in some other way*. That way we assume to have been a sale of about $800,000, at something like 40 cents on the dollar, (to Mr. Daniel Drew and others,) of the million and a half Fourth Bonds in pledge; subject, however, to the equity of redemption or re-purchase, at the same rate, within twelve months. If this be so, there would remain about the same amount of these pledge Bonds, "applicable in payment of other Mortgage Bonds;" and here, we take it, comes in the third important measure of paying off the overdue mortgage of 1859, so far as the same may be demanded through the agency of Drew and Vanderbilt, who take the *bonus* of 20 ₱ cent. for effecting the exchange of 1833's for 1859's in the Fourth Bonds.

The cost of carrying this large property through its present crisis is made, by these negotiations, about $1,000,000, assuming the privilege of redeeming or repurchasing the Fourth Bonds sold to pay off the floating debt of $320,000, on which Mr. Drew was the indorser. It may be questionable, and we apprehend that some of the unsecured creditors and common stockholders will think it so, whether a sacrifice of 20 ₱ cent., to extend the mortgage of '59 to '83, is called for under the circumstances of an early resumption of the mortgage interest, and the previous extension of time by two-thirds the '59 Bondholders. At the same time, the entire obligation was due on 1st March last, and under the proposed foreclosure every Bondholder may claim to be entitled to prompt pay in full, having waived no legal right in accepting the five-year new coupons. The other sacrifice of $800,000 Fourth Bonds for $320,000 Floating Debt, is designed to be secured within the first year of the new organization. For the time being, however, the two negotiations with Mr. Drew adds $1,500,000 to the mortgage debt of the Road. The annual charge on this $105,000 will bear mainly upon the common stockholders, though it also weakens the preference shares promised to the common or unsecured Bondholders. The first proposition made after the Receivership in August was to assess these two classes, in interest, 10 ₱ cent., to raise the means of freeing the Company of its embarrassment. This was deemed utterly impracticable, and the *scaling* process highly objectionable. Hence the resort to the costly negotiations referred to to accomplish the necessary, and under a Receivership, somewhat pressing end.

The proceedings and correspondence in the late unsuccessful negotiations between the Pacific Mail Company and Mr. Vanderbilt, have been published by the former in pamphlet form, and may be had at the Company's office by the stockholders.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER—1859.

Mines.	Masses.	Tons.
Minnesota..............	1,808	1,427
Rockland..............	245	583
National..............	299	409
Adventure..............	13	1,981
Ogima..............	25	1,306
Evergreen Bluff..............	20	623
Norwich..............	23	644
Aztec..............	9	230
Nebraska..............	12	1,994
Toltec..............	4	382
Bohemian..............	2	1,326
Ridge..............	1	498
Mass..............	15	211
Superior..............	—	876
Hamilton..............	—	1,486

Total amount shipped from the district, 2,663 tons.

The following is a statement of the quantity of Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal during the years 1858 and 1859, the present year ending with the close of navigation:

	1858.	1859.	Increase.
Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	348,789	590,999	242,210
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	630,056	688,850	58,794
Total tons.	978,845	1,279,849	301,004

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE OF WEEK AND SEASON.

Region.	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schuylkill—Railroad....	—	1,542,892	—	1,633,159
Schuylkill—Canal....	38,298	1,301,360	38,872	1,253,460
Lehigh Valley—Railroad	—	471,090	—	577,653
Lehigh Valley—Canal...	16,801	903,188	28,014	1,039,125
Scranton South........	11,581	496,979	14,403	585,472
Scranton North........	3,279	135,603	2,860	183,546
Penn. Coal Company.....	—	630,056	—	688,855
Delaware and Hudson Co.	1,118	348,991	12,420	590,839
Wyoming—Canal South.	—	289,645	—	399,342
Wyoming—Canal North.	—	—	1,791	49,849
Shamokin Region........	4,646	123,520	6,249	170,717
Total Anthracite......	75,783	6,243,264	102,818	7,222,158
Lykens Valley Coal Co..	2,279	67,661	2,643	60,421
Short Mountain Co......	2,191	51,427	2,423	65,112
Trevorton Coal........	2,397	97,397	2,049	110,783
Broad Top.............	2,781	97,250	3,372	121,083
Cumberland Coal........	—	614,427	—	472,638
Semi-Anthracite & Bitu.	9,684	927,162	10,487	830,037

In Land Warrants the demand is lighter, and they are less active generally. Messrs. Thompson quote a decline of 1 cent. per acre in the large sizes, viz.:

40 acres, per acre..............	$1 00	$1 10
80 acres, per acre..............	84	90
120 acres, per acre..............	70	75
160 acres, per acre..............	70	75

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

TO BANKS, BANKERS, STOCK BROKERS, Railway Companies, Private Capitalists and Business men who are interested in Railway Securities, Enterprises and Supplies.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY BUREAU,
is now open for business at No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, (Gebbard's Building,) from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

The information which they propose to furnish, derived from reliable sources, will have special reference to the following classes:

1. Accurate statistics of the Stock Account, Funded and Floating Debt, Characteristics, Equipment, Business Income and Expenses, Dividends and Surplus Account of the Railways in the United States and Canada, compared for several successive years, so arranged in convenient form as to indicate at once their financial history and prospects.

2. Statistics in detail, conveniently arranged, of the Funded Debt of the Railroads, classified in order, with time and place of Interest and Coupon payment, and market value of each class.

3. Statistics in detail of the weekly and monthly earnings or business, tabulated for comparison with previous years, and reported by telegraph as made up at the business offices.

4. Surveys and estimates of the actual present condition and value of the Road beds, Superstructures, Bridges, Culverts and other Structures, Engines and Cars. Fuel and other materials on hand made by special agent of the Bureau.

5. Copies of General and Special Laws, certified copies of Trust Deeds, Land Grants, Special Contracts, and other Documentary information affecting the interests of the roads.

6. Accurate maps of each road, showing its line and profiles, business locality and connections, existing and proposed.

7. Statistics of roads proposed and in progress of construction.

Terms of subscription, or for special information, will be made known on application to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, Treasurer.

Trade of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Dec. 10.

Exports of the week, $91,140; decrease from same week last year, $40,000. Imports, $197,000; increase over same week last year, $77,000.

Trade of Baltimore.

Baltimore, Saturday, Dec. 10.

Exports of the week, $142,551: increase over same week last year, $9,580. Imports of the week, $133,716; decrease from same week last year, $18,408.

Commerce of Mobile.

Mobile, Friday, Dec. 9.

Exports of the week, $522,000; exports of the month, $2,976,180.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Dec. 10.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½; Reading Railroad, 20⅝; Morris Canal, 50⅜; Long Island Railroad, 11⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅞.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Saturday, Dec. 10—6 P. M.

Flour—Demand moderate; quotations unchanged. Wheat quiet; demand confined to small milling lots, which do not correctly indicate the true condition of the market. Corn steady, and in fair demand; sales 18,000 bushels new, afloat, at 59½c. Oats selling in small lots, at 37c. Barley and Rye nominal. Whisky held at 25c. Lake imports unimportant.

Oswego, Saturday, Dec. 10—6 P. M.

Flour—Demand moderate for the home and interior trade; small sales, at $5 for State, from Chicago Spring Wheat. Wheat quiet, at $1 10 for Chicago Spring, and $1 12½ for Milwaukee Club. No receipts by Lake to-day, but one more vessel is expected here this season. Weather very cold to-day. This afternoon the thermometer was steady, at 14 degrees above zero.

New-Orleans, Friday, Dec. 9.

Cotton—An improved demand; sales to-day, 12,500 bales, at 10¾c.@11c. for Middling. The sales of the week sum up 75,000 bales, and the receipts 71,000 bales, against 60,000 bales for the same week in last year. Exports for the week, 44,000 bales. Total exports this season, 518,000 bales. Receipts at this port ahead of last year, 153,000 bales; ditto at all Southern ports, 241,000 bales. Stock, 387,000 bales. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, 9-16d.; and to Havre, 1⅛c.

Mobile, Saturday, Dec. 9.

Cotton—Sales to-day 5,000 bales at 10⅝c. for middling, the market closing firm. The sales of the week add up 25,000 bales, and the receipts 31,000 bales, against 28,000 for the corresponding week in last year. Receipts up to the present time ahead of last year 75,000 bales. Stock, 168,280 bales. Freights to Liverpool 15-32d.@½d., and to Havre 1 1-16c.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Dec. 10.

Flour quiet; Superfine, $5 37½@$5 43¾. Wheat firm. Sales 3,000 bush.; Red, $1 30@$1 32; White, $1 37@$1 45. Corn firm. Sales 9,000 bush. Yellow, at 79c.@80c.; old White, 90c. Whisky firm at 26½c.@27½c.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Dec. 10.

Flour very dull, at $5 25; holders ask $5 35 @$5 50. Whisky active, at 22c. Wheat firm; Red, $1 18@$1 20; White, $1 25. Hogs drooping and prices easier; sales 5,000, at $6 15@$6 50.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.......... 3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.......... 5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad......5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.......... 3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

An Havana mail for the *Cahawba* will be made up on Monday, Dec. 12, closing at 11½ A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Europa..........	Dec. 14	Boston..........	Liverpool.
Edinburgh..........	Dec. 17	New-York..........	Liverpool
Fulton..........	Dec. 17	New-York..........	Havre.
Anglo-Saxon..........	Dec. 17	Portland..........	Liverpool.
Persia..........	Dec. 21	New-York..........	Liverpool.
Ocean Queen..........	Dec. 24	New-York..........	Havre.
America..........	Dec. 28	Boston..........	Liverpool.
United Kingdom..........	Dec. 31	New-York..........	Glasgow.
Nova Scotian..........	Dec. 24	Portland..........	Liverpool.
North American..........	Dec. 31	Portland..........	Liverpool.
Borussia..........	Dec. 31	New-York..........	Hamburg.

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom..........	Nov. 30	Glasgow..........	New-York
Nova Scotian..........	Nov. 30	Liverpool..........	Portland.
America..........	Dec. 3	Liverpool..........	Boston.
North American..........	Dec. 7	Liverpool..........	Portland.
Asia..........	Dec. 10	Liverpool..........	New-York
Kangaroo..........	Dec. 14	Glasgow..........	New-York
Canada..........	Dec. 17	Liverpool..........	Boston.

FOR THE WEST INDIES, &C.

Cahawba..........	Dec. 12	New-York..........	Havana.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

North Star..........	Dec. 20	New-York..........	Aspinwall.
Atlantic..........	Dec. 20	New-York..........	Aspinwall.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Courier from Rio Janeiro—Capt. W. F. Kippen, of Bridgeport, Conn., Mr. and Mrs. Shackelford, and Mrs. N. F. Willson, of Richmond, Va.

In brig Wm. Mason, from St. Jago, Cuba—E. P. Hazard.

In bark Almena, from Arica, Peru—Robert Newell, lady and 3 children.

In ship Henrietta from Leghorn—Antonia Pennella and 2 sons, Wm. Deroan, S. Gio Rostto.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 15 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon rises.. 7 26
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10 7 | Gov. Island.11 29 | Hell Gate.... 0 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Co.; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Potomac, Watson, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Harriet and Jessie, Deshon, San Francisco, Ingales & Carman; Ellen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; William Tell, Funk, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Waltham, Witham, Apalachicola, Nesmith & Sons; Damon, Bartlett, Rio Janeiro, R. P. Buckley & Co.

Brigs Rosalie, (Br.,) Holmes, Turk's Island, D. R. DeWolf; C. Adams, Peterson, St. Domingo City, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Edwin, Tapsley, Arroya, J. H. Overman.

Schooners J. B. Cowperthwaite, Rogers, Charleston, ——; Manchester, Nelson, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; R. H. Colson, Colson, Belfast, R. P. Buck & Co.; Ned, Henderson, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; J. Achorn, Merrill, Richmond, W. S. Brown; Mary Smith, Fredericksburgh, W. E. Allen; M. Y. Davis, Robinson, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Clara, Smith, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Rollins, Parsons, Brashear, T. Sherlock; Hero, (Br.,) Crowell, Halifax; H. G. Donovan & Co.; D. C. Higgins, Langstreet, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; W. F. Conquest, Baltimore, New-Haven, Dunham & Dimon; G. F. Williams, McLellan, Hillsboro, P. J. Nevins & Co.; Bay State, Hallett, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Judus, Stokely, Vienna, ——; Truro, Cox, Truro, N. Y., J. S. Whitney & Co.

Sloops Senator, King, Taunton, master; America, Stedman, Providence, master; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven, master; Matwater, Damon, New-Haven, to master.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Experienced a very heavy gale from the N., the vapor rising from the water so thick as not to be able to see the ship's length for 18 hours.

Steamer Patapsco, Layfield, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Courier, Olmstead, Rio Janeiro Oct. 28, with coffee to Wm. H. Thomas & Bros. Sld. in co. with barks Champion, Mayo, for Mobile; New Light, Reynolds, for New-Orleans; brig Yankee Blade, Darling, for New-York. 6th inst., off Hatteras, was in co. with bark Emily, from Arica for New-York.

Ship Aramingo, Cassan, Whampoa 141 ds., with teas, silk, &c., to Chamberlain & Robinson.

Ship Yorktown, Meyer, London and Isle of Wight Nov. 10, with mdse. and 60 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Fairy, Blish, Shanghai 114 ds., with teas, silk, &c., to Gordon & Talbot. Oct. 29, lat. 26 53 S., lon. 3 33, signalized ship Avenhoff, from Sumatra, for New-York. 67 ds. out.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, St. George, 13 ds., in ballast, to Tucker & Lightborne. Saw coming out, bark Gazelle, of New-Haven, bound in.

Bark Windward, (of Wiscasset,) Emerson, Bristol, Eng., 65 ds., with railroad iron to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Wm. Mason, (of Castine,) Gardner, St. Jago, Cuba, Nov. 29, with sugar and tobacco, to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Elizabeth, (Br.,) Hall, Cephalonia 65 ds., with currants to P. T. Balen.

Brig Costa Rica, Chapman, Aspinwall 20 ds., with hides, &c., to J. F. Joy.

Arrived....Sunday, Dec. 11.

Steamship Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel L. Mitchill & Son. 9th inst., 3:10 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Huntsville. 7th and 8th inst. experienced a heavy north-westerly gale.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Boston, Tellew, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkin.

Steamer Potomska, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Jos. Allen.

Ship Carrier Dove, Montrell, Callao 92 ds., with guano to F. T. Montrel. Had a fine run, with pleasant weather, to the Cape, where was experienced strong westerly winds, which continued until arriving in the lat. of Rio Janeiro; from thence, until passing Cape St. Roque, had light and head winds. From that time until arriving in 25 N. made another good run, when light winds and calm prevailed again. In lat. 20 N., lon. 55 W., passed ship Albro. Dec. 1 crossed the Gulf Stream.

Schr. Ida Della Torre, (of New-Haven,) Tyler, Franklin, La., via Key West, where she put in for water, 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. Leverich & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Decatur, Oaks, for New-York. Has experienced heavy weather for the last 3 ds., and split foresail and jib.

Ship Henrietta, (of Robbinstown, Me.,) Trecartin, Leghorn Oct. 27 and Gibraltar Nov. 13, with marble, rags, &c., and 6 passengers, to Simes & Huffer. Has experienced very heavy westerly gales; lost and split sails, &c.

Ship Simoda, (of Boston,) Hill, Antwerp Oct. 13, with mdse. and 39 passengers, to W. F. Schmidt. Has had heavy westerly gales most of the passage. Split sails, &c.

Ship Genoa, Jackson, New-Orleans 24 ds., with mdse. to Robson & Fosdick.

Bark Almena, Bartlett, Arica, Peru, Oct. 14, with wool and copper to John Randall. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Benjamin Delano, Baker, Buenos Ayres Oct. 28, with mdse. to order.

Schr. Emma Tuttle, (of New-Haven,) Bermell, Arroya, P. R., Nov. 18, and Mayaguez 27th, with oranges to Thomas Gilmartin. No Am. vessels at Arroya.

Schr. Republican, (of Huron, Ohio,) Coville, Cadiz, Sept. 4, via Fayal (where she put in for repairs and remained 35 ds.) Nov. 17, with fruit and wine to Post & Smith.

Schr. W. S. Robins, Peterson, Washington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to J. G. Williams, cotton to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. Virginia, Davis, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal to G. D. Hendrick.

Schr. Emily, Smith, Charlestown, S. C., 9 ds., with cotton to D. C. Murry.

Schr. Lammont Du Pont, Harmon, Philadelphia, 3 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Taylor, Philadelphia, 2 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Lillie Sanders, Deal, Georgetown, D. C., via Breakwater, 12 hours, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Catharine T. Dix, Ross, Virginia 3 ds., with grain to master.

Schr. Excelsior, (Br., of Bermuda,) Talbot, Grand Turk, T. I., 10 ds., with salt to Mc.Call & Frith.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, Adams, Charleston, S. C., 9 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

BELOW—1 ship.

WIND—During the day from S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Manchester, for Glasgow; Nashville for Charleston; Augusta and Potomac for Savannah; Jamestown for Norfolk. Steamers City of Manchester for Glasgow; John Bell for do.

Miscellaneous.

Loss of the Ship William Tell.—Honolulu, Oct. 8.—I regret herewith to inform you of the loss of the ship William Tell, while under my command, in the Arctic sea, on the night of the 12th July. She went ashore 8 miles to the westward of Cape East, lat. 66 10 N., lon. 170 W., during the prevalence of a dense fog, the wind at the time blowing strong from the N. N. W. The ship had been to the north, lat. 69, lon. 173, and in consequence of there finding the ice so heavy, I had concluded to put back for the straits, and cruise around King's Island until a more favorable opportunity appeared for returning north.

On the day of the 13th the ship had been steering S. E. by compass, in company with several other ships; about 2 P. M. spoke schr. San Diego steering out from the land, where she had been trading—I inquired of the captain the bearings of Cape East, when he pointed to Cape W. N. W. of Cape East—then just visible above the fog, and said, "That is Cape East." I had my doubts about his correctness, and inquired the second time, he giving the same reply. At 3½ P. M. the fog shut in very thick, and not feeling safe to run, luffed by the wind, heading N. E., head yards aback, and lay thus until 7 P. M.; then took in light sail, reefed topsails and wore round heading W. by S. At 8 P. M. passed a ship at anchor—which subsequently proved to be the Speedwell. She had a boat towing astern, and I supposed from that it was a vessel which had been "gamming" with some other and having lost her, had anchored on that account.

Shortly after passing this ship, I went below, feeling perfectly safe, and leaving the ship in charge of the 2d officer, with orders to wear ship at 10 P. M., and to call me at 12. At 9 hours ten minutes, the officer came to me and reported the land to be so close that he had not room to wear. I immediately gave orders to let go anchor, and grasping an axe made for the deck, for the purpose of cutting the ring-stopper; and while passing the man at the wheel, he informed me that the ship had just struck. The breakers could not have been more than a ship's length ahead at the time they were discovered.

At the moment the ship struck she was head on, and not more than fifty feet from the breakers; as soon as she struck I sounded and found four fathoms water in her waist. She immediately swung broadside on and lay very easy. At about 11 P. M. the fog lighted up, and three ships were seen at anchor about three miles off. I took a boat and went on board the Speedwell for assistance. Capt. Gibbs, Capt. Edwards, of the Hibernia 2d, Capt. Thomas, of the Eliza Adams, each with a principal portion of their boats and crews came and rendered all the assistance in their power, each bringing anchors and hawsers.

The ship was lightened by starting the ground tier, all the fresh water, &c., but the sand was so soft the anchors would not hold, and in the meanwhile there was a heavy swell settling the ship gradually further on. We worked faithfully on the ship until 12 M. of the following day, at which time the ship labored very hard, and we were constrained to give up all hopes of saving her. I then went to work saving provisions, &c., and at 3 P. M., finding the ship labored so heavily that it was impossible to stand on her decks, cut away the foremast, and main and mizen-topmasts, after which she lay quite easy.

On the 18th July, deeming it best for all concerned, I sold the ship and all that was saved, with the exception of the oil and provisions, at auction; the provisions which were saved I divided among the crew, and the oil and bone freighted on board the Hibernia 2d, for the Sandwich Islands. The ship had on board about 350 barrels and 3,000 pounds bone.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. L. AUSTIN, late master Wm. Tell.

The ship Russell, (of Boston,) Voorhees, hence, put into Rio Janeiro in distress, bound to San Francisco, was lost Sept. 4, near Falkland Islands. The ship sank at 8 o'clock A. M., during a gale of wind; all hands saved in the boats, and arrived at Montevideo. The Russell rated A 2, 797 tons burden; built in 1854 at Richmond, Me., and is owned by Kelly & Page, of Boston.

The brig Belle Flower, hence for Aspinwall, with a cargo of coals, was totally wrecked at Mayaguez on the 3d of November. Crew and materials saved, and would be taken to Inagua.

The ship Hope, reported in Saturday morning's edition as below, had received a pilot on 3d inst. from the Washington No. 4, 25 miles S. S. E. of the Hook, and has no doubt been blown to sea in the late northwester.

The ship Zurich, fm. Havre, arr. 9th, reports passed the Lizard Nov. 10. Had 171 passengers; all well; one birth. Nov. 29, lat. 45, lon. 50 18, spoke ship Caledonia, from Quebec, bound E.

Honolulu, Oct. 27.—The bark Neva, Capt. Hart, of Greenport, L. I., arr. here on the 9th inst., after a cruise of two years, with no oil, leaking badly, and has been condemned.

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, Dec. 10.—Arr. bark Tejuca, Havener, fm. Shields for Providence; brig Matron, Taylor, Havana; schooners Panama, Allen, fm. Boston for Philadelphia; Deposit, Lewis, Albany for Barnstable; Susan Baker, Gookin, and Mary Pease, Gavel, fm. Elizabethport for Boston; Georgia, Weeks, for do.

Sld. fm. Dutch Island, 11th, ship Toulon, fm. Providence for New-York, in tow of steamer Nanshon.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 8.—Arr. ship Southern Rights, fm. Bath; bark Kosmos and schr. Satterly, fm. New-York. In the offing, ship Amelia, fm. Liverpool.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—Arr. barks James fm. Rio Janeiro; Eglantine, fm. Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—Arr. ship Fearless, Devens, fm. Manilla; bark Carib, Hopkins, fm. Omoa and Truxillo; schooner E. Kidder, Harkson, fm. Wilmington.

NORFOLK, Dec. 10.—Arr. bark P. C. Alexander, of Harpswell, Merryman, from Sombrero Island, with guano to Wood & Grant, New-York, wtg. orders.

Foreign Ports.

Rio Janeiro—Oct. 29, in port: ship Grey Eagle, Downing, from Richmond, dischg.; bark Julia Cobb, Ross, from Cardiff, dischg.; Flying Cloud, Beauchamp, from Pernambuco, wtg.; Empress Theresa, Walter, from Baltimore, dischg.; Ella Virginia, Foche, from Montevideo, ldg. for Baltimore; Minnesota, Peacock, from Pernambuco, dischg.; Germantown, Pinckney, do., dischg.; brig Brandywine, Harmon, from Rio Grande, wtg.; schrs. Calliope, Hopkins, from Norfolk, dischg.; Haze, Bell, from Jacksonville, wtg.; also bark Indus, Thompson, from Baltimore, dischg.

At Jacmel, Nov. 19, schr. Arietus, Chase, for New-York, ldg.; schr. Hiawatha, Hutchinson, for do., dischg.

At St. Jago, Cuba, Nov. 23, brig Uranus, ldg., for Pensacola, next day.

At Fayal, Nov. 17, ship Sunshine, from Liverpool for New-York with coal, leaky, will have to be discharged, (probably ship Sunshine, Ryder, from Sunderland Oct. 13,) and others as before.

At Mayaguez, Nov. 27, brig Benj. Carver, Perry, for Georgetown, S. C., in 3 ds., in ballast; brig ——, just arrived, with a cargo of lumber.

At Bermuda, Dec. 1, brig Scotland; ready; would sail same day.